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HISTORY
OF THE
C A M P A I G N S
OF
COUNT ALEXANDER SUWOROW-RYMNIKSKI,
FIELD-MARSHAL-GENERAL IN THE SERVICE OF HIS
IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF
ALL THE RUSSIAS;
WITH
A PRELIMINARY SKETCH OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Anthony, J.F.

*Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae.*

HORAT. L. 3. ODE 3.

W.
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SUPPLEMENT.

Different letters, from the Empress Catharine, the Emperor Francis II., the King of Prussia, and the King of Poland, to Field-Marshal Suworow, during and after the campaign of Poland.

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

IN passing through Cherson, on my way to Constantinople, I had the happiness to form an intimate acquaintance with the Count Suworow, and to pass some months at his house. Of such an opportunity I diligently availed myself to obtain authentic accounts of every circumstance that was connected with his military career; and I collected them not only from the oral relation of several persons who were witnesses of his glorious exploits, but from his own personal communications. As to the particular details, I have since compared them with, and rectified them by official reports. But however interesting it might be to possess the most minute circumstances of the private life of a man whose name fills so large a space in the page of history it is my office to give no more than a general outline of it.

The family of Suworow was originally from Sweden, and of a noble descent. The first of this name settled in Russia the latter end of the last century; and, having engaged in the wars against the Tartars and the Poles, were rewarded by the Czars of that period with lands and peasants.

Basil Suworow, the father of the field-marshal, was the god-son of Peter I. He was held in high estimation for his political knowledge, as well as extensive erudition; and enjoyed, at his death, the twofold rank of general and senator.

Alexander Basilowitsch Suworow, the hero of this work and of Europe, was born in the year 1730. His father had destined him for the robe; but his earlier inclinations impelled him to the profession of a soldier, and the same spirit has conducted him through a long and unrivalled career of glory to attain the distinguished rank of field-marshal; and, after having conquered for his country, to conquer for Europe.

It is the custom in Russia for the sons of persons of distinction to be enrolled in the army at a very early age; sometimes within a year after birth. But the young Suworow had attained twelve years before his name was, fortunately for his country, inscribed on the military roll of the Russian army. He remained, however, at home for a few years, in order to complete his education, under the superintendence of a father who was so well qualified to conduct it.

From his earliest youth he was enamoured of the sciences, and improved himself in them. Cornelius Nepos was a favourite classic; and he read with great avidity and attention the histories of those renowned captains Turenne and Montecuculi. But Cæsar and Charles XII. were the heroes whom he most admired, and whose activity and courage became the favourite objects of his imitation. History and philosophy had great attractions for him; he studied the first in Rollin and Hubner, and the second in Wolf and Leibnitz.

He is master of the principal part of the European languages. He speaks and writes both German and French as if they were his native tongues.* He is also

* We shall here beg leave to give an example of his manner of writing the French language, by presenting our readers with an original letter, written by him to Charette, when he commanded the royalist party, in La Vendée, in 1795:

"Le General Suworow à M. de Charette, Generalissime des troupes du roi de France, à son quartier-general.

"Héros de la Vendée! illustre défenseur de la foi de tes peres, et du trône de tes rois, salut!

well acquainted with those of Italy and Moldavia, of Poland and Turkey; and he can converse in all the various dialects of the people whom he has subdued.

In 1774, he married Barba Nasowna, Princess Prossorowski, daughter of the General Prince Iwan Prossorowski, by whom he has two children now living: Natalia, Countess Suworow, who married General Count Nicolai Zoubow; and Arcadina, who is about fourteen years of age, a youth of great promise, and a lieutenant in one of the regiments of guards.

Notwithstanding his age, his long and laborious marches, which form an enormous aggregate of six thousand German miles (equal to twenty thousand of English measure): notwithstanding his wounds and military toils; Suworow still preserves the gaiety of youth. He is free from all corporeal weakness and infirmity; a circumstance which must be attributed to the early habits of his life, his robust constitution, and rigid temperance. Distinct as he is, in the more striking features of his character, from the common race of men; that difference is seen to prevail even in his ordinary transactions, in his mode of living, and in the distribution of his time.

He rises about four in the morning, both in winter and summer, in town, and in the country. His bed is not contrived by art to indulge the effeminate voluptuary, it is not made of down, nor surrounded with silken curtains, but is formed of the simple materials of nature, which afford, to the peasant fatigued with labour, the refreshing sweets of sleep. A heap of fresh hay sufficiently elevated, and scattered into considerable breadth, is his humble couch. A white sheet is spread over it, with a cushion for his pillow, and his cloak for a coverlid. He generally sleeps without body linen; and, in summer, he passes his day and night in a tent in his garden.

It is not to be supposed that the toilet occupies any of his time; but when he is not on active service, he is clean in his person, and frequently washes himself in the course of the day. He confines his dress to an uniform, and a kind of close jacket, called a *gurtka*: but robes de chambre, and riding-coats, are banished from his wardrobe. and he never suffers the indulgence of gloves, or a pelisse, but when a winter's march compels him to use them.

After his breakfast, which consists of tea, he walks, for an hour, by way of exercise, and then sits down seriously to the official duties of the day. He reads letters

"Que le Dieu des armées veille à jamais sur toi; qu'il guide ton bras à travers les bataillons de tes nombreux ennemis, qui, marqués du doigt de ce Dieu vengeur, tomberont dispersés comme le feuille qu'un vent du nord a frappé!"

"Et vous, immortels Vendéens, fideles conservateurs de l'honneur des Français; dignes compagnons d'arme d'un héros guidés par lui, relevez du Temple du Seigneur, et le trône des voss rois!"

"Que le mechant perisse!—Que sa trace s'efface!—Alors que la paix bienfaisante renaisse, et que la tige antique des Lys, que la tempête avoit courbée, se relève du milieu de vous, plus brillante, et plus majestueuse."

"Brave Charette! honneur des chevaliers Français! L'Univers est plein de ton nom! L'Europe étonnée, te contemple,—et moi je t'admire et te félicite.—Dieu te chérit, comme autrefois David, pour punir le Philistin. Adore ses décrets. Vole, attaque, frappe, et la victoire suivra tes pas."

"Tels sont les vœux d'un soldat qui, blanchi aux champs de l'honneur, vit constamment la victoire couronner la confiance qu'il avoit placée dans le Dieu des combats. Gloire à lui, car il est la source de toute gloire. Gloire à toi,—car il te chérit,"

"SUWOROW."

Le premier d'Octobre, 1795.

À Varsovie.

and reports, distributes the necessary orders, and continues, without relaxation, his professional occupations, till noon. He dictates such alterations as he thinks necessary to be made in the various dispatches which are presented for his inspection; and sometimes writes them himself. His style is manly and concise; and so correct is he in the choice of his expressions that he is never known to efface them.

The hour of his dinner is irregular, and varies from nine to twelve; and, during his repast, he is frequently communicative and full of vivacity: his table generally consists of about twenty covers; but he is himself a rare example of temperance, and observes the fasts of the Greek church with the most undeviating rigour. Immediately after his dinner he passes a few hours in sleep; and supper is not a meal with him.

He knows little of the amusements and pastimes which luxury has invented, and lassitude demands, to quicken the pace or relieve the burden of time.

His principal occupation, and, at the same time, his favourite diversion, is war and its duties. However severe he may be with the soldiers, whether in their discipline and manœuvres, or the incredible marches (sometimes of ten German miles a day), by which he has given such éclat and effect to his campaigns, they all regard him with an affection which borders on idolatry; and under his command they are inspired with a courage that renders them invincible: but whether they are engaged in the hurry of a campaign, or enjoying the repose of winter quarters, their necessary wants and appropriate comforts are the constant objects of his protecting attention.

The small portion of leisure which he enjoys is devoted to reading. But as the military science has long been, and continues to be, the sole object of his regard, those authors, of every nation, who investigate, illustrate, or improve it, engross his literary attentions. He does not, however, neglect to get information of what is passing in the world, from the communications afforded by the journals and gazettes of foreign countries.

He dislikes all public entertainments; though when any particular circumstance leads him to them, he appears to partake, and endeavours to promote the general pleasure. He will sometimes even dance and play at cards, though very rarely indeed, and merely that he may not interrupt the etiquette of public manners.

His father bequeathed him a considerable property, which the grateful bounty of the empress, has considerably augmented; though he constantly refused all presents in money or land, till the interest of his children could be benefitted by such gratifications. He entrusts the administration of his private affairs to others; and possesses none of those baubles which the rich too generally regard, as contributing to the enjoyment and pleasure of life: he has neither villa, nor plate, nor equipage, nor liveried servants, nor pictures, nor rare collections. As a warrior he has no fixed habitation: he contents himself with whatever he finds, requires nothing but what absolute necessity demands, and which may be transported with ease from one place to another. It is also among the singular though unimportant circumstances of his life, that he has not made use of a looking-glass for twenty years, or, during that period encumbered his person with either watch or money.

With respect to his character, he is a man of the most incorruptible probity, immovable in his purposes, and inviolable in his promises. Nor do these sturdy virtues disqualify him from possessing the most engaging manners. He is continually striving to moderate a violence of temper, which he has not been able to extinguish. An effervescent spirit of impatience continues to predominate in his character; and it perhaps never happened, that the execution of any of his orders has been equal to the rapidity of his wishes.

He is sincerely religious, not from enthusiasm, but from principle; and takes every opportunity of attending the offices of public devotion: nay, when circum-

BIOGRAPHICAL PREFACE.

stances afford him the opportunity, he will, on Sundays and festivals, deliver lectures on subjects of piety, to those whom duty calls to an attendance upon him.

The love of his country, and the ambition to contend in arms for its glory, are the powerful and predominant emotions of his indefatigable life, and to them, like the ancient Romans, he sacrifices every other sentiment, and consecrates, without reserve, all the faculties of his nature.

His military career has been one long uniform course of success and triumph, produced by his enterprising courage, and extraordinary presence of mind, by his personal intrepidity and promptitude of execution, by the rapid and unparalleled movements of his armies, and by their perfect assurance of victory, in fighting under his banners.

Such is the private life and character of Suworow; his public actions are displayed in the succeeding pages.

THE
CAMPAIGNS OF COUNT ALEXANDER
SUWOROW-RYMNIKSKI.

CHAP. I.

Entrance of Suworow into the Army; and his first Campaign against the Prussians, in the Seven Years War.

COUNT Alexander Suworow-Rymnikski began his military career as a private soldier. In 1742, he was enrolled as a fusileer in the guards of Seimonow. In 1747, he served as a corporal; which was soon followed by his promotion to serjeant. During this period, he was employed as a courier in Poland and Germany. In 1754, he quitted the guards with the brevet of lieutenant of the army. In 1756, he had the conduct of the provisions; was afterwards lieutenant to the auditor-general, and appointed to the command of Memel, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

He made his first campaign, in the seven years war against the Prussians, in 1759; and entered upon actual service under Prince Wolgonski, and attended, as a senior officer on duty, on the Commander-in-Chief Count Fermor. He was also at the battle of Runnersdorff, and at the capture of Berlin, by Tottleben.

In 1761, he was ordered on service in the light troops under General Berg. The corps marched to Breslau, and served to cover the retreat of the Russian army, in which Major-General Ballenbach had been left in the intrenchments.

On the first day of this retreat General Knobloch, at the head of a considerable body of Prussian troops, marched against the Russians, with drums beating and colours flying; but Suworow directed the artillery with such effect, that the very first grenades which were thrown, set fire to a large magazine of hay, and blew up several chests of powder. The cannonade continued till General Knobloch thought it necessary to retreat. This affair took place near the village of Reichenbach, at a small distance from Breslau.

The body of light Russian troops proceeded to take post between two villages, called the great and little Wanderins, in the neighbourhood of Liegnitz, and about a mile and a half from the Prussian army. The design of the King of Prussia was to interrupt the march of the Russians towards the convent of Wallstadt; but before day-break the Russian troops were in motion, and Suworow attacked, with great ardour, the Prussian advanced posts; which, being forced to give way, were immediately supported, by the king's orders, with several thousand men. The Russians defended themselves with the most deliberate courage and regained their first position. The Prussians returned several times to the attack, but without success; and though the main body of the army was approaching to their support, the Russians established their camp at Wallstadt, and enclosed it with intrenchments.

Landohn, who was in the neighbourhood, advanced with thirty squadrons, when the king ordered a regiment of the Finkenstein dragoons to

attack a strong party of them : but, though the Prussians had the advantage in this engagement, and made a considerable number of prisoners, they left many of their companions behind them on the field.—The hussars of Woldum and Malachowski greatly distinguished themselves on the occasion. The Prussians encamped in the evening, extending their left wing towards the Convent of Wallstadt, and intrenched themselves. They had formed their camp at about half a mile at most from the Russians, but the latter finding themselves straitened for their advanced posts, Suworow and Lieutenant-Colonel Tekelly, attacked, with a running fire, the strong picquets of the Prussians, drove them in, and possessed themselves of the ground which their position required.

On the following day, after several skirmishes, the corps of light Russian troops took the Convent, which was defended by the artillery of the Prussians ; but they were soon dislodged, and the place strengthened with a considerable garrison. In a few days, that part of the army which the king commanded in person returned to its first position ; but his majesty soon quitted it for Schweidnitz, where, contrary to his usual practice, he intrenched himself.

The imperial troops were in possession of Liegnitz ; to the left of which place was the Russian camp ; and on the left of the camp was the imperial army, commanded by Loudohn, which, by means of a detached corps, formed a communication with Liegnitz ; so that the Prussian army was, in a great measure, inclosed at Schweidnitz.

The troops being rather scattered they drew nearer to each other ; Suworow was ordered to march with a Russian corps ; and with sixty Cossacs of Krasnoschi, he instantly attacked a picquet of Prussian hussars consisting of about one hundred men posted on a hill. The Russians were twice repulsed, but, on the third charge, they routed the enemy and gained the height from whence they saw the black and yellow regiments of Prussian hussars in the valley beneath them. In this position he remained unmolested, and receiving, in about two hours, a reinforcement of two regiments of Cossacs, amounting to about a thousand men, he made a movement in order to attack the enemy ; but, as the day began to decline, the Prussian troops retired to their camp ; and, during the night, the Russians took possession of the ground which they had abandoned.

Various skirmishes took place between the hostile troops ; but the Russians always contrived to maintain their posts. One morning, in particular, Suworow with the two regiments of Popow and Dumowrow made so close an attack on the Prussian intrenchments, that he saw very distinctly the tents which formed the head-quarters of the king, and drove back the black and yellow hussars with considerable loss.

Among the Prussian deserters which continually came over, one of them, who was a serjeant, gave Suworow a very minute account of the magazines in Schweidnitz ; by which it appeared that the town was still provided with bread and forage for three months.

Deserters were always sent to the head-quarters of Field Marshal Buterlin, but Suworow advised General Berg to keep this serjeant with him, least his account of the actual state of Schweidnitz should induce the Field Marshal to change his present dispositions. General Berg, however, disregarded this proposal : as soon, therefore, as it was known that there was such a large supply of provisions in the place, and that the Prussians who covered it could maintain themselves so long, the Russian army abandoned its position (on the 29th of August) and encamped behind Liegnitz, as it was pretended, from the want of herbage. Loudohn was obliged also, to his great mortification, to resume the position which he had already occupied.

In the beginning of the summer, in the same year, Count Romanzow formed the blockade of Colberg. His Prussian majesty, to relieve that place, detached General Platen at the head of ten or twelve thousand men, with orders to direct his march from Silesia, by Poland, and to destroy, in his way, the Russian magazines of provisions and forage. On his route, he fell in with the Brigadier Tscherepow, who commanded the reserve of the flying magazine; and defended himself, with no more than a thousand men, for two hours, against the Prussian detachment; but was at length overpowered by numbers. The brigadier was made prisoner with eight hundred men, and the loss of four pieces of cannon, and they were all sent off for Custin. The Russians lost two hundred and the Prussians four hundred men in this engagement.

Field-Marshal Butterlin had ordered a body of light troops to set out on a false march, which was so well managed, that from the third day the Russians had it in their power to overtake General Platen. This corps, which was entirely cavalry, consisted of twenty squadrons of horse grenadiers, twelve squadrons of dragoons, thirty squadrons of hussars, five regiments of Cossacs, and six pieces of cannon.

General Berg, accompanied by Suworow, joined the advanced guard with four squadrons of cavalry, four regiments of Cossacs, and four pieces of cannon; and, by this forced march, he cut off General Platen from the grand magazines of Posnania and other places.

The advanced guard met the Prussians in the environs of Kortian, and the Brigadier-General Milgunow followed it with the main body, at the distance of about a mile. General Berg accordingly directed him to join the advanced guard; though the latter had received orders to begin the attack even if the junction was not effected.

The Russians, availing themselves of the obscurity of the night, traversed a thick wood, in order to come upon the rear of the Prussian camp: but at break of day the Prussians were already formed; their first line being composed of cavalry, and their second of infantry. The Russian artillery, however, small as it was, obliged them to change their order, and to bring their infantry in front. The Prussians were now supported by thirty pieces of cannon; but the thickness of the wood prevented a discovery of the small number of Russian troops; so that when it became broad day-light, the former instead of making an attack, marched across a narrow way between two pieces of water, with their cavalry in the rear. General Berg pursued them with the advanced guard, and made two hundred prisoners.

Brigadier Milgunow did not join the advanced guard till the morrow; and frequent skirmishes took place during several successive days, with various success: they were, however, sufficient to force General Platen to make a movement, in order to get into Pomerania, by the left bank of the river Warta. The Russians, therefore, made a stand on the right bank, and threw every possible obstacle in the way of the enemy to interrupt and retard their march.

Suworow, with a hundred Cossacs of the regiment of Durowerow, swam across the river Netze to Driesden, and, during the night, marched six miles to Landsberg, a town situate on the Warta. He beat down the gates with large clubs, rushed into the town, and made two detachments of hussars, consisting of about fifty men, with their officers, prisoners of war. He burned half the bridge over the Warta, and remained in the place till the Prussian detachment, under General Platen, arrived on the opposite bank. That officer immediately ordered pontoons to be thrown across the river; and, in the mean time, directed the battalion of the grenadiers of Arnim to pass it in boats.

While these lesser enterprizes were proceeding, Lieutenant-General

Prince Dolgorucki was detached from the Russian army, in Silesia, to Colberg, with a body of forces equal in number and equipment to the Prussian detachment under General Platen, which had been appointed to the relief of that place. The prince proceeded in a direct line to Arenswald, and forced on his troops, by marches of a greater length than those of the Prussian General.

Platen took his line of march from Landsberg to Colberg, by the way of Regenwalde: General Berg accordingly ordered Suworow to follow him, with three regiments of hussars and seven regiments of Cossacs, to harass his flank; in which they effectually succeeded, by driving in his flank parties on the right, and pursuing them almost under the cannon of the Prussian detachment, which was posted on a height: but, though it was by no means inactive, it could not prevent him from taking two hundred prisoners, dragoons and hussars.

Several days were passed in skirmishing, till Suworow arrived at the river Rega, on whose opposite bank he found the Prince Dolgorucki. He, therefore, returned to General Berg, at Stargard, while Platen continued his march to Colberg. In his way, the Prussian general made an attack at Corlin, where Major Wetlitsch, with a few hundred men, covered a small magazine. That officer made a very vigorous defence, during several hours, but was at length obliged to yield to superior numbers. He and the troops which survived the engagements surrendered prisoners of war; and General Platen gave him that honourable reception which his bravery deserved.

General Platen was, however, retarded by various accidents, and could not prevent Prince Dolgorucki from forming a junction with Count Romanzow; who had actually received orders from Field-Marshal Butterlin to abandon the blockade and to go into winter quarters, on account of the advanced state of the season; but, on being strengthened by such a considerable reinforcement, he determined to maintain his position. The King of Prussia, therefore, thought it necessary to detach another corps under the command of General Schenkendorf.

On the 15th of October, the Russians extended themselves, in different detachments, from the environs of Stargard, along a line of five miles from that town. Lieutenant-Colonel Tekelly was opposed to one of these detachments with some squadrons of hussars and Cossacs; and General Berg charged Suworow with the attack; Tekelly, therefore, received a reinforcement, and Colonel Medem also hastened to join him with a squadron of the dragoons of Twer.

Before break of day, the Cossacs fell upon a village which was occupied by infantry, and rendered themselves masters of it. The Prussian detachment was in a plain beyond it. The Russians in coming out of a wood, along a very narrow way, were much annoyed by two pieces of the enemy's cannon; but as soon as they could extend themselves, Colonel Medem fell, sword in hand, on the Prussian battalion: Tekelly and Suworow supported him with the light troops; cut off the left flank of the Prussians, which consisted chiefly of hussars, and having, after a vigorous resistance, driven them into a morass, made prisoners of those who escaped the sword. In this engagement Suworow and his horse were bemired in the marshy ground, and a dragoon displayed no common zeal and activity in relieving him from the perilous situation.

Towards the conclusion of the combat, General Berg arrived with a large part of his corps. The Russians now returned with their prisoners to Stargard, and Suworow remained with the rear guard. But no sooner had they begun their march, than several parties of the enemy's troops were seen advancing from the hills against them, led on by the regiment of Finckenstein. Suworow had with him about sixty Cossacs, with

whom he instantly seized a squadron of hussars which immediately preceded him. With this handful of troops he ventured to attack the enemy's dragoons on the two wings, forced them to give way, and took two field-pieces with about twenty men. But as he was surrounded by the enemy, there was no possibility of his escaping but by cutting a passage through them; an effort which was crowned with success. He was under the necessity of leaving the cannon; but he contrived to carry off his prisoners. Tekely now rejoined him with some squadrons of hussars, and three regiments of Cossacs. On receiving this reinforcement, he renewed the engagement, which lasted an hour. The Prussians lost about a thousand men in killed and prisoners, among whom was the commanding officer, Major Podscharli.

The Prussians had intrenched themselves near Colberg; and their number was now augmented to thirty-five thousand men; but though there was an abundance of provisions in the place, the army could not derive any advantage from that circumstance, as it had long been in a state of blockade. At the end of October, therefore, General Platen marched to Stettin, with 12,000 men, in order to revictual his army; leaving behind him a body of troops, amounting to 3000, in Troppau, under the command of General Knobloch. At the same time, in order to oppose his passage, General Berg detached Colonel Schtfchetnew, with two regiments of cavalry, and some squadrons of hussars and Cossacs, which Count Romanzow reinforced with a very considerable detachment.

On the junction of Prince Dolgorucki with Romanzow, the Russian army that blockaded Colberg was equal in number to that of the Prussians, whose object was to relieve it. There were frequent engagements between the advanced posts of the two armies; redoubts and batteries were alternately taken and abandoned; but these partial contests did not bring on any decisive action.

The Russian light troops advanced from the environs of the village of Stargort against General Platen, and the hostile parties approached each other on the near side of the river Rega. General Berg entrusted the command to Colonel Schtfchetnew, and went himself, on horseback, escorted by two squadrons of hussars, and as many regiments of Cossacs, to reconnoitre the Prussians. As he advanced from a wood, by a narrow way, he found the Prussians ready to receive him. It was their left wing which presented itself in this unexpected manner: he, however, turned its flank at full speed, without being incommoded by their field-pieces; but the dragoons pursued him sword in hand. There was, about a quarter of a mile before him, a tract of marshy ground, several hundred paces in breadth, an obstacle which the Russians surmounted with great difficulty. The Prussian dragoons and hussars were close at their heels, but no sooner had they passed the morass in their pursuit, than the Russians wheeled about, drove them back into the midst of it, and took a considerable number of them.

The main body of the Russians was still at some distance. To the left of the village, and about 3 or 400 paces from it, there was an open road, which the regiment of Finkenstein dragoons crossed, and halted on the banks of the river. The Russian and Prussian armies were now separated only by a small hill, and a very narrow hollow way. When the first Prussian squadron presented itself, Suworow, with two hundred hussars, turned them by the hollow way, and attacked them sword in hand. He was received with a discharge of their carbines, and the action was warmly contested; but the squadron was at length driven off the field. The platoon firing of some Prussian battalions, who were on the other side of the river, was without effect.

In the mean time, the main body of the Russians advanced: but as night approached the two armies separated, and the Prussians returned to their camp.

After a succession of skirmishes, in which the superior strength of the enemy predominated, Suworow applied to General Fermor, whose headquarters were in the neighbourhood of Arenswald, for a reinforcement, which was accordingly promised him. As he was on his return to General Berg, he was overtaken by a violent storm, accompanied with heavy rain. He had only two Cossacs with him, and having lost his way, in a thick wood, on the next day came suddenly upon the Prussian camp, which was within three miles of Golnau. Though nothing could be more unexpected by him than such an accident, he availed himself of it to make observations, which on a future occasion were highly useful to him. He, however, quickly retraced his way to his own corps, which was not more than half a mile from the Prussian army.

He had not changed his clothes when the Russians proceeded to attack the enemy.—In the mean time, Prince Wolgonsky approached with two regiments of cuirassiers, and Lieutenant-General Count Panin was detached with three battalions, by General Fermor, who himself followed with a considerable escort.

Towards noon, the advanced guard of General Platen, commanded by Colonel de la Motte Courbiere, moved forward to attack the Russians on a large plain, without wood, and which, from the inundation, occasioned by the late storm, had the appearance of a morass. This advanced guard consisted of two battalions and about ten squadrons of hussars and Bosnian cavalry.—The Russian hussars which led the march were immediately defeated by the Prussians, and, among many others, Lieutenant-Colonel Fukur was made prisoner by Kipski, the Bosnian commandant. Six squadrons of horse grenadiers followed the hussars.—Suworow overtook them, and placed himself at their head. They had been harrassed in their march by the musquetry of the enemy, but had not sustained any considerable loss. At this time, Courbiere had formed his battalions in a square, and the horse grenadiers, instantly forming themselves in lines, attacked it with irresistible impetuosity. The fire of the Prussians was weak and ineffectual, from the humid state of their pieces. They were at length surrounded, and the whole square threw down their arms. Suworow immediately set about rallying his hussars; and, having got them together, and strengthened them with a party of Cossacs, he fell suddenly upon the Prussian cavalry, who were advancing towards them, and made many prisoners; among whom was Kipski, the Bosnian commandant. Lieutenant-Colonel Fukur accordingly recovered his liberty.

General Platen, who was not yet in motion, was a quarter of a mile behind his advanced guard. A body of foraging dragoons were in his front; but Suworow fell upon, and took the greater part of them.

The detachment of Courbiere, which consisted, including the foragers, of near two thousand men, had two hundred killed, and the rest were made prisoners; among whom were forty superior and field officers. The few who escaped were indebted for their preservation to the swiftness of their horses. On the side of the Russians, the hussars suffered the most; but the horse grenadiers lost no more than fifty men.

The troops that the Count Fermor had detached were yet at a certain distance; while Generals Berg and Wolgonski remained in a village with their forces. Platen now wheeled about, and marched through the woods to Golnau: but he only passed through the place, where he left a small number of infantry, and formed his camp on the other side of it.

Before day-break the Russians were in motion, and halted on this side the town; the gate was immediately cannonaded, but it was so strongly barricaded as to resist the attack. In consequence of this failure, Panin, at a very early hour of the morning, dispatched his grenadiers under the conduct of Suworow, and two battalions of fusileers.

That officer brought his troops at once to the gate, through which, and from the walls, the Prussians kept up a constant fire, by which a captain and some officers were killed. Suworow himself lost his horse, and was some time on foot, while his people were exerting themselves to force the larger gate: but at this moment Lieutenant Taubrin disengaged, with his own hand, a bayonet that fastened the smaller gate on the inside; by which means a passage was opened for the grenadiers, who rushed into the streets, fell upon the garrison, made a great part of it prisoners, and pursued the rest to the bridge on the other side of the town, and in sight of the Prussian camp.—Suworow was hurrying onwards, when some of his troops, who were behind, called upon him to turn back,—and at that moment he found himself alone with Taubrin. It was in this position he received a contusion on his breast from the rebound of a musket-ball, discharged from the other side of the wall; but it did not prove mortal.—He immediately went into a house to bathe his wound with brandy, till the superior aid of a surgeon could be procured.

The Count Panin had also entered the town with his battalion, so that the Russians were in complete possession of it; but as it had never been their intention to maintain it in the face of Platen's army, they very soon abandoned it.

The Russians now returned, in different bodies, to their respective stations: but Platen proceeded by Damm to Stettin. Berg also marched with the light troops to Treptow, where Knobloch was blockaded with the three thousand men he commanded of the Prussian body of reserve. At his approach, Knobloch surrendered himself prisoner to Count Romanzow. In consequence of that event, Berg returned to Stargard, where he generally fixed his head-quarters.

Colonel Medem being obliged, from his bad state of health, to submit to a suspension of his military service, Suworow took upon him the command of the dragoons of Twer.

The Prussians renewed their efforts on the side of Colberg, against the Russians, with strong detachments of observation. General Berg, therefore, immediately began his march with the left column of his forces, and charged Suworow with the conduct of the right, which consisted of three regiments of hussars, two regiments of Cossacs, and the regiment of dragoons of Twer.

He now advanced against Naugarten, where two battalions were posted, with Pomenski's regiment of dragoons. Suworow made his attack in two lines, with intervals, and broke through the dragoons: he then charged the battalion of Prince Ferdinand, killed a considerable number, and took upwards of a hundred prisoners; the greater part of which belonged to the prince's own company. In this attack, he very narrowly escaped, for the horse he rode was twice wounded by musquet-shot. The Prussians, however, kept up such a fire from the houses, that the Russians were compelled to retreat, and formed upon a hill to the right. They left many of their comrades behind them; but, the death of the brave Major Erdmann was a subject of universal regret.

General Platen at length appeared with a considerable convoy of provisions, which he was conducting from Stettin to Colberg. He marched with the main body of the army; so that, though they never quitted him, the Russians found it impossible to make an attack with any prospect of success.

Suworow had sent thirty dragoons with an officer on a foraging party, at a small distance from Regenwald, who were intercepted by a regiment of Prussian dragoons. He considered them as lost; but, on the next day, the brave officer and his party returned. He had lost only six men, and in revenge had brought several prisoners with him.

It was now the end of November; the season extremely cold, and the roads strewed with frozen Prussians. Forced marches had destroyed their clothes, and they were but wretchedly protected against the inclemency of the weather. On the contrary, the Russians were warmly clad, and lost but few of their people.

Platen now approached Colberg; the Russians followed his example, and Suworow took post, with the dragoons of Twer and two other regiments of horse grenadiers, in the left wing of Count Romanzow's army.

On the first of December Platen took his position on a hill. The Russian cavalry had dismounted in consequence of the cold; when the Prussian artillery began to play upon the flank of the Russians, which compelled the horse grenadiers to retire to a greater distance; though they still remained near the dragoons of Twer, who had not quitted their situation.

The Russians were protected in front by a deep hollow, formed by nature, which was now filled with snow. It was, therefore, impossible for the enemy to attack them; at the same time, they were equally prevented from attacking the enemy. On the other side of the ditch, there was a Prussian redoubt, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stakelberg, and defended by three companies of grenadiers. The Russians assaulted this redoubt with great spirit, and were for some time repulsed with equal bravery; but, at length, the commandant was defeated and taken prisoner, with a part of his troops and two pieces of cannon.

Platen now endeavoured to introduce his provision-waggons into Colberg, by three different passages, but such a constant fire was employed against him from the Russian intrenchments, that he found it impossible to effect his design. In the evening of the day, when he made this unsuccessful attempt, he retired with all his troops to Treptau, and lost a great number of them from the severity of the frost. The two battalions of Schnkendorf, which formed a part of the advanced posts, alone sustained a loss of six hundred men.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Heyde, who commanded in the town of Colberg, not having sufficient provisions for the supply of his garrison, was under the necessity of refusing Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg the quota he demanded; who accordingly left the place and formed a junction with Platen. There were now no Prussians before Colberg; and Prince Eugene having quitted Platen, the latter was left alone to conduct the remains of his army, which had melted down from thirty-five to ten thousand men. With them, however, he bravely maintained his winter-quarters in Saxony.

The Russian light troops skirted the Prussians on their march, and a few slight skirmishes took place in the course of it. When General Platen removed to Stargard, Suworow attacked his rear guard with the dragoons of Twer, but he obtained no advantage, as his cavalry floundered in a morass which was not sufficiently frozen to bear them, and where the enemy's infantry could maintain their ground.—He escaped, however, without any considerable loss.

The same night, General Berg threw some grenades into Stargard, at the moment when General Platen had formed the design to abandon it.

On the 16th of December Colonel de Heyde surrendered to Count Romanzow, and thus this campaign was brought to a termination. The latter remained in Pomerania with the light troops, and the Count Fer-

mor, with the rest of the army, fixed his winter quarters on the banks of the Vistula.

On the 16th of March, 1762, the Prince Molgonski and the Duke of Bevern, governor of Stettin, agreed to an armistice, that was followed by a treaty of peace between Russia and Prussia, which was signed on the 5th of May in the same year.

In the course of the same month, General Berg, accompanied by several of his officers, paid a visit to the Duke of Bevern, and was received with splendid hospitality. A superb entertainment was provided on the occasion, and the evening was enlivened with the dance. On the following morning, the Duke accompanied his visitors on horse-back through every part of the fortress and its out-works. He paid particular attention to Suworow, and permitted him to copy a plan of the campaign which was then meditated against Denmark. All the Russian officers remained at Stettin till the next day, when they took their leave, highly pleased and flattered by the very polite and hospitable reception of the Duke of Bevern.

Colonel Medem returned to his regiment of Twer, when Suworow received the command of the regiment of dragoons of Archangelgorod. Although he was attached to the infantry service, Count Romanzow presented him, at the general promotion, as colonel of cavalry, from his superior knowledge in that department of the army; but there were certain obstacles which caused that line of promotion to be abandoned. Soon after, the Count Panin, who commanded in Pomerania, sent him to Petersburg with an account of the return of the troops. On this occasion, he gave him a special letter of recommendation to the empress, who presented him a colonel's commission, written with her own hand.

CHAP. II.

Suworow is advanced to the rank of Brigadier.—Campaign against the Confederates in Poland.

IN the month of August, 1762, Suworow was appointed colonel of the regiment of infantry of Astrachan, which was in garrison at Petersburg; and when the ceremonial of her coronation called the empress to Moscow, she ordered him to remain at Petersburg, where she charged him with the execution of some very important commissions. After her return, his regiment was sent to distant service, and was replaced by the infantry regiment of Suedal, consisting of more than a thousand men, of which he received the command in 1763. Suworow employed himself very much in forwarding the new manœuvres, which were introduced into the Russian service at that period; and the empress expressed great satisfaction when she first saw them practised at a review, which she honoured with her presence, in the beginning of the autumn. The officers were admitted to kiss her hand, and every private soldier received a rouble for his particular gratification.

In the autumn of the following year Colonel Suworow went with his regiment into garrison at Ladoga.

In 1765, a camp of exercise, consisting of thirty thousand men, was formed on a large plain before Ksarcoselo. The empress commanded, in person, the division of St. Petersburg; and the Count Panin commanded that of Finland. Suworow was there, among the light troops, with the first battalion of his regiment; the second battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ballabin, being appointed to do duty at the headquarters of her imperial majesty. The camp continued during six days,

when the divisions separated, and Suworow's regiment returned to Ladoga.

In 1768, Colonel Suworow was advanced to the rank of brigadier; and, as the war was just commenced against the confederates of Poland, he was ordered to repair, with all speed, to the frontiers of that kingdom, in the course of November, and in the most unfavourable season of the year. In order to habituate his regiment to the fatigues of war, he proceeded from Ladoga to Nowogorod. He passed various bridges, crossed rivers and morasses, whose passage was rendered more difficult by slight frosts, and traversed a thousand versts, or five hundred English miles, in the course of a month. In this extraordinary and fatiguing march, he lost only a few men in the environs of Smolensko.

The body of troops which marched into Poland consisted of four regiments of infantry, two regiments of cuirassiers, and two brigadiers, under the command in chief of Lieutenant-General Nummer. Suworow commanded a brigade. During the winter, he was continually engaged in improving his regiment in their manœuvres, and habituating them to every action that would be required, and every circumstance that might happen, in a state of actual service.

In the following summer of 1769, these troops were stationed on the frontiers of Poland. General Nummer took his route to Orsa, and Brigadier Suworow had preceded him, some days, with the advanced guard. It was composed of a squadron of cuirassiers, a squadron of dragoons, and his own regiment of Susdal. He had distributed the whole into four battalions; one of grenadiers, another of tirailleurs, and two of fusileers. They remained for some weeks in an intrenched camp, before Orsa, and then proceeded on their march to Minski, the advanced guard being conducted by Suworow. On his arrival in that country, he extinguished, on their first appearance, the disturbances that threatened it. He did not, however, remain there for any length of time, but was dispatched in great haste to Warsaw with his regiment, and two squadrons of dragoons: and, to facilitate the march, he distributed his corps into two columns. All his infantry was conveyed on farmers' waggons, with bayonets fixed, that they might be prepared for any sudden attack. One half of the dragoons, in order to save their horses, went alternately in the waggons, and the other half led the horses of their comrades. Thus they travelled, and in twelve days arrived in the suburbs of Praga, on the other side of Warsaw.

In his march, Suworow crossed Lithuania, where he appeased the discontent of the people. The Hulan regiments of Peliak and Korsizki being encamped in the environs of Brzescia, he surprized them during the night, by levelling a cannon, which had been escorted by a company of infantry, against the door of the principal officers' quarters. The rest of the troops remained as a body of reserve, and the business was completed without effusion of blood. The two chiefs, with their officers and squadrons, gave a written engagement never more to take up arms against the Russians, and immediately abandoned the confederacy.

General Weimarn being appointed to the principal command in Poland, he ordered Brigadier Suworow to attend him secretly in the night, and informed him that very great uneasinesses prevailed throughout the city of Warsaw, which were occasioned by the march of the rebel Marshal Kotelupowski, who was advancing with eight thousand men, as well by land as on the Vistula.—Suworow immediately collected a company of grenadiers, a squadron of dragoons, fifty light troops, and some Cossacs, with one piece of artillery, and proceeded up the left bank of the Vistula; and when he had advanced about a mile, he crossed the river, at a place where it was not of any great depth, to meet Kotelupowski;

whom he completely routed, and made several prisoners. From the latter he endeavoured to discover the real number of the confederates, as well as the detachments of their troops, the places where they were stationed, and the names of their chiefs.

In the course of a few weeks it was known, that the two Marshals Pulawski, as well as others of equal rank, were in Lithuania with ten thousand confederates. Suworow, accordingly, put himself in motion with a detachment, composed of one company of grenadiers, two companies of fusileers, a light battalion of tirailleurs, a squadron of dragoons, fifty Cossacs, and two pieces of cannon. By forced marches he arrived at Brzescia, where he received a confirmation of the preceding intelligence.

The confederates were closely followed by Colonel Roenne, with two thousand men, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Drewiz, with fifteen hundred. Under these circumstances, Suworow did not make any stay at Brzescia; he only entered it to station a part of his troops there, in order to maintain the post, and was not prevented by the night from proceeding with the remainder. In the morning they fell in with a patrol of fifty carabineers, which Colonel Roenne had sent out on a reconnoitring party, under the command of Count Castelli, captain of cavalry, and they took this patrol along with him.

About noon, and after a march of three miles, this small detachment discovered the confederates: they consisted of cavalry alone, and were stationed in the depth of a wood. Suworow, accordingly, proceeded by two defiles, till he came to a morass, with a bridge that was covered by a battery of the enemy, containing two cannons; which was all the artillery the confederates possessed. The column of infantry passed the bridge with great rapidity; and sustained some loss from the fire which was directed at it; when, having the wood in their rear, they found themselves, in a moment, in the front of the enemy's lines, which presented themselves in a semi-circular form on an open plain. This spot was the centre of the confederate army, so that the Russians were, in a great measure, surrounded. Suworow, at the head of fifty dragoons, instantly rushed upon the battery, but, not being supported by his people, was in a situation of great danger; while the confederates, instead of employing their cannon in defending it, had drawn them behind their lines, as it appeared, with a view to preserve them, and they succeeded. They, however, instantly attacked the Russian infantry in front, with the greater part of their squadron; the former, however, defended themselves with distinguished bravery, and being very expert in the use of the fire-lock, dealt destruction around them: at length, after a severe contest, the confederates were forced to give way. They returned, however, four times to the charge, with fresh squadrons, and were as often compelled to fly from the galling power of the Russian musquetry. The Count Castelli, with the carabineers, pursued them in their successive retreats, and put a great number to the sword. He was also attacked, in his turn, by the elder Pulawski, the senior marshal of the confederates, who received a pistol-shot in the encounter, of which he died on the following day.

The Cossacs were scattered in small parties on the rear of the Russian troops, which could not be attacked, as it was completely protected by the wood; and the confederates did not attempt to dismount, and continue the engagement on foot. Nevertheless, the major on duty frequently exclaimed, that they were cut off: for which ill-founded alarm Suworow ordered him to be put under immediate arrest.

The night was now approaching; and the confederates had formed their lines in front of the village of Orzechoba; which, by discharging

grenades from a howitzer, was soon set on fire; and, the infantry seizing the moment of alarm to attack the enemy with bayonets fixed, they fled, in great disorder, through the flames of the village. Suworow ordered his small body of cavalry to follow them. In the pursuit, they met Pinski's regiment of dragoons, which consisted of only one hundred men, who instantly dismounted, in order to continue the engagement with advantage from behind the hedges; but the greater part of them were either cut in pieces, or made prisoners of war. The confederates made some attempts to renew the engagement, but Suworow having ordered a constant fire to be kept up in the wood, whose echoes might deceive them as to the number of his troops, they soon wheeled about, and left him master of the field. They lost on this occasion about a thousand men, among whom were several officers, with a hundred prisoners, who were immediately sent off to Warsaw. This body of confederates did not amount to more than half the number which had been originally reported.

Suworow now took his route to Lublin, and ordered the troops, which he had left at Brzescia, to follow him.

Lublin is a central point of Poland and Lithuania. This circumstance determined the brigadier to fix on this town as a proper place for establishing his cantonment, though it was not capable of being defended. It possessed a long extent of walls, which were in a very ruinous state, and an old castle, that had often been besieged and taken, by Peter the First, Charles the Twelfth, and the Kings Augustus and Stanislaus; nor had since received any reparation. Suworow seized upon the small towns in the vicinity of Lublin, several of which were defended by fortifications. After some time he established communications with Cracow, and Sandomir, a place of some strength. He occasionally placed a garrison in Opatow, which is also on the other side of the Vistula; but he made Lublin the depôt of his artillery, stores, and magazines; and from thence sent out his parties, as circumstances might require. He was continually passing the Vistula, to Pulawa, to Urschentowa, to Zawitschvost, as well as to Sandomir; and maintained this position during the time of his abode in Poland, which occupied a space of near three years.

His corps was soon reinforced by that part of his regiment of Susdal which he had left at Praga, as well as by two companies of the grenadiers of Narva, and an equal number of the regiment of carabineers of Petersburg, and of the third regiment of cuirassiers; but he had not more than a hundred Cossacs.

The Russian army in Poland required the establishment of four major-generals, and Suworow was accordingly advanced to that rank, on the first of January, 1770.

We shall pass over the many slight engagements which took place in the course of this year, and only dwell upon such as were distinguished by circumstances which demand a particular description. In the month of April, Major-General Suworow passed the Vistula at Zawitschvost, in search of Colonel Noschinski, of Sandomir. He took with him, on this occasion, two companies of fusileers, two squadrons of carabineers, fifty Cossacs, and two field-pieces; and the colonel being at Clementow, he directed his march towards that place. As this detachment was passing a village in the night, the report of a carbine, which was accidentally discharged, brought out some peasants from their cottages, who were immediately employed as guides by the Russian troops, and discovered to them that they were close upon the confederates, whom they imagined to be at a considerable distance.

They accordingly fell in with the enemy at day-break, who were already on horseback to receive them. They consisted of about a thousand men, had taken their position on a plain by the side of a wood, and their squadrons were formed in small squares. Suworow advanced against them with carabineers, who, notwithstanding his orders to the contrary, discharged their pieces, and immediately halted: the confederate troops, however, received the fire with a steady composure. He then ordered the infantry to advance with all possible speed, and, after a discharge of musquetry, they rushed on with their bayonets. But the enemy, for some time, kept up a very smart fire with six field pieces, and then retreated: and though they continued to defend themselves, the cavalry pursued them with great slaughter. During the engagement, the Major-General ordered a party to take possession of Clemen-tow; and the confederates dispersed themselves in the wood. They lost all their artillery, with near three hundred men; while the Russians did not lose more than a sixth part of that number.

In the middle of summer, when Colonel Moschinski had received a reinforcement, Suworow gained a second victory over him at Opatow, killed a hundred of his men, and made as many prisoners, the greater part of which had been wounded in the engagement.

In the course of the autumn, Major-General Suworow attempted an operation on the Vistula, but, from the rapidity of the current, he missed the pontoon, in leaping from the bank, and, falling into the river, was in great danger of being drowned. After many fruitless attempts to save him, a grenadier at length seized a lock of his hair, and drew him to the bank; but in getting out of the water, he struck his breast against a pontoon, which caused a violent contusion that threatened his life; and from which he did not recover for several months.

Towards the end of the year, the empress graciously sent him the order of Saint Anne.

In the month of March, 1771, Suworow left Lublin with four companies of infantry, three squadrons of carabineers, about a hundred Cossacs, and some field-pieces, and passed the Vistula, near Sandomir. In his march to Cracow, he was successful in several small engagements, and at length attacked Landskron, a town about four miles distant from that city. Here he experienced a very vigorous resistance; and though he soon made himself master of the place, he found it impracticable to take the castle. The Russians suffered greatly both in killed and wounded, from the musquetry of the confederates. The general himself appears to have been in great danger, as his hat and coat were pierced with bullets. On his retiring to repose himself in a neighbouring village, he was attacked by the confederate General Schutz. The contest was but of short duration, and after some loss on both sides, Schutz thought it prudent to retreat.

While General Suworow was absent from Lublin, a considerable number of the confederates had assembled in that canton where Colonel Stakelberg then commanded. He, therefore, returned thither by forced marches, and, in his way, took the small town of Casimir. The cavalry entered first, and immediately routed the greater part of the confederates who occupied it; while many of them fled and hid themselves. On the arrival of the infantry, an immediate search was made after them; and the general having ordered them, for that purpose, to distribute themselves in all the streets; it so happened, that he was left entirely alone. At this moment perceiving in a large barn, a party of cavalry who had fled, he addressed them in a friendly manner, promised them a pardon, and ordered them to come forth. The commanding officer immediately quitted the building, and his people followed him on foot, lead-

ing their horses, but unfortunately some Cossacs arriving at the spot, one of them discharged a pistol at the Poles, who immediately fired at the offender, but without manifesting the least intention to hurt Suworow, and retired into the barn, where they enclosed themselves. The general ordered it to be instantly invested, and threatened to burn it, if they did not surrender themselves. Alarmed at the menace, they immediately submitted. It was the first and finest squadron of Marshal Saba, consisting of fifty, men. In this unexpected attack, a hundred Poles were killed, and three hundred taken prisoners.

It was not easy to decide whether it would have been a prudent measure, at this time, to attack Marshal Pulawski, with whom Saba, with a considerable body of troops, had just formed a junction: especially as the Russians were so charged with prisoners; Suworow had learned the art of applying his measures to the circumstances around him: he accordingly ordered the infantry to advance to the attack. They were no more than five miles from Krasnik, which was actually besieged by the confederates, and was gallantly defended by three companies of the Susdal regiment. However, on the arrival of Suworow, the confederates dispersed themselves in the woods, and he did not think it necessary to attempt an engagement with them.

Suworow had not been long returned to Lublin, when he was informed by General Weimar, that the confederates were taking positions round Cracow, and that they contrived to cut off his convoys of provisions, though he had a strong Russian garrison in the place.

Accordingly, in the middle of May, the general put himself in motion, with four companies of grenadiers, a battalion of fusileers, eight field-pieces and mortars, five squadrons of carabineers, and eighty Cossacs. He halted upon the left bank of the Vistula, but made no attempt to pass it. In this position it seldom happened that a day passed without being engaged with parties of confederates, which were sometimes very numerous. On approaching the river Duneyetz, Suworow found the confederates in considerable force. Accordingly, he thought it necessary to form a battery, for the purpose of commanding a passage; but as the river was deep, and the Russians were not furnished with pontoons, the grenadiers who first attempted to pass it, found themselves up to their necks in water: Colonel Tschepelew, however, discovered a ford at a very small distance, and he conducted the cavalry over it, under the protection of the battery. He immediately attacked the advanced posts, the infantry followed him, and the confederates sustained a very heavy loss. Some squadrons of the enemy's dragoons had posted themselves on the mines of Belitscha, and at first made some resistance, but when the infantry arrived, they retired to the neighbourhood of Cracow.

Towards noon General Suworow proceeded to that city, where Colonel Drewiz commanded a regiment of Tschugujowski, a regiment of Don Cossacs, four companies of infantry, and as many of carabineers. As night approached, this body of troops marched to Tynez, a fortified town at the distance of a mile from Cracow. Drewiz was ordered to push forward, when he fell in with a numerous body of confederate cavalry, who were enjoying the sweets of sleep, nor did he disturb them; but by the time the general arrived, they were all mounted, and at the moment of their departure. He immediately ordered the two first companies of grenadiers to make an assault upon a redoubt, defended by a hundred men, and two pieces of cannon. They soon got possession of it with small loss, and put almost all the garrison to the sword; but could only bring off one piece of artillery.

Here Suworow remained, and did not make an assault upon Tynez, which was too well fortified to justify such a proceeding. On the fol-

lowing day, he marched on Landskron, and drew up his troops on the heights before the town, in order of battle, when a very smart skirmish immediately followed. The confederates, to the number of four thousand, had their left wing supported by Landskron, and their right extended to the left of the Russians. In their front were a hundred and fifty chasseurs, commanded by a French officer, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile there was some very rough ground. Suworow ordered the Cossacs of Tschugujewski to charge the chasseurs, and Colonel Tschepetow, with a squadron of carabineers, to support them. The Cossacs immediately flew to the attack, and a considerable part of the chasseurs were left dead on the field. The action was on the point of becoming general, when the confederates began to give way: their right wing was the first to retreat, and the Russian cavalry pursued them for upwards of a mile, towards Biala, on the frontiers of Silesia. Five hundred men lost their lives on this occasion, among whom were the Marshal Orzescha of Lithuania, and the Prince Sapiëha, of Great Poland. The Russians made two hundred prisoners, and Marshal Lossozki, of Warsaw, and Miamzinski, were of the number. The French Brigadier-General Dumourier, (since become so notorious, from his conduct in the early campaigns of the present war) was at the head of the confederates on this occasion; but soon quitted them, and returned to France.

After this engagement, General Suworow retained the Don Cossacs of Drewiz in his service, and set off on his return to Lublin. As he approached the little river Son, he passed near a wood, from whence he received a very brisk fire; but continued his route without returning it. Soon after he met a part of the Warsaw confederates, consisting of five hundred dragoons and hussars. They charged the Russian cavalry with great bravery, but were received sword in hand, and, after a vigorous resistance, with some loss on both sides, were finally repulsed.

During this time, Pulawski, with two thousand men, had rendered himself master of Zamoscie; from whence Suworow resolved to dislodge him. The Polish Marshal, however, did not wait for his arrival, but came out of the town to give him battle; but his troops were scarcely formed, when the Russian cavalry and Cossacs fell unexpectedly upon them, and, after some resistance, put them to the route; with the loss of two hundred killed, and as many prisoners, among whom were eight officers. The general now returned to Lublin.

At this period, the empress conferred on Major-General Suworow the Order of Saint George, of the third class, as a testimony of the satisfaction she had received from his services.

The outermost post on the left wing of the garrison was at Sokal, on the river Bug, and consisted of some fusileers, with two corporals, and half a squadron of dragoons, under the command of a lieutenant named Wedeniapin. Some time before, Suworow had presented him with a piece of artillery that had been taken from the Poles; and he instantly thought himself a great commander. He accordingly opened his campaign without orders, and marched by Lemberg to the small town of Tormorloff, where he commanded—his dinner; but before he could complete the important service of eating it, he was surprised by some inhospitable confederates, led on by Colonel Noviski; and instead of attacking his soup, he was obliged to defend himself. Though some of the dragoons cut their way through the enemy, the greater part of his infantry were made mince-meat, and the rest, to the number of fifteen, surrendered as prisoners, and their gallant commander along with them.

About a month afterwards, Noviski, with a superb detachment of cavalry, consisting of a thousand men, marched to Krasnik, which was at no great distance from the place where Suworow then was. At that

time, the latter had sent several parties into Lithuania and Poland, as he frequently did, to prevent the confederates from reinforcing themselves; so that he had but a very small force with him.

On receiving intelligence of Noviski's approach, Suworow immediately detached two companies of infantry, with two field-pieces, a squadron of carabineers, and some Cossacs, under the command of a field-officer. It was his wish to have entrusted this business to Berghotz, a captain of cavalry, and the only partisan who was then with him; but he was not to be found at the moment when he was wanted. The field-officer, therefore, marched against Noviski, but not thinking himself sufficiently strong, he turned aside, and did not choose to risk an engagement.

Noviski proceeded towards Krasnostow, where there was a squadron of cuirassiers, with a company of fusileers, and some Cossacs. Suworow detached some squadrons of cavalry to harrass him on his route, and then went himself, with six Cossacs, and some officers, to join the field-officer who has been already mentioned; and, as soon as it was night, he sent Betuschow, with a Cossac, to make enquiries in a neighbouring château. Noviski was actually there with a part of his people; but the master of the place saved Bestuschow, by letting him through a garden-gate, without being perceived; and the latter hastened to a part of the wood which had been appointed, in order to make his report.

About midnight, the general entered Krasnostow, where he found the troops which he had already dispatched there; and, having got together all his people who had been cantoned in that place, with a twelve-pounder, he instantly departed.

Noviski had now posted himself in a wood, about four miles to the right of Krasnostow; and, about noon, the Russians came up with him; when Suworow, passing the bridge of a mill, at the head of his dragoons, began the attack. The confederates defended themselves with great bravery; but after a vigorous resistance, were dispersed and pursued.

The Russian general returned by Krasnostow to Lublin, and Noviski went back to Biala. A party of the confederates fell in with Kitriow, a Russian officer of the dragoons, who, having been wounded in the late action, was now returning on a waggon; but the Poles suffered him and his small escort to pass on without interruption.

In the beginning of the month of August, the famous Kosakowski, one of the confederates who had taken refuge in Hungary, arrived in Lithuania, and, by his extraordinary talents and exertions, threw the duchy into a flame. He had collected a large body of recruits, and had excited the regular troops to revolt and join the confederation.

The Count Orginski, grand marshal of Lithuania, came from Warsaw, in order to take the command. At the same time Kosakowski published manifestos, admirably calculated to influence the people to whom they were addressed; and, though he conferred the title of marshal on others, according to his good pleasure, he appeared to consider himself in these papers as nothing more than a common citizen of Lithuania. He clothed the troops, which he had just raised, in a black uniform.

The Colonels Turing and Drewiz were detached against this new confederation in Lithuania, with upwards of two thousand men, and a sufficient artillery equipment. A Russian corps had also arrived, under the command of General Kaschkin, which was appointed to cover the frontiers of Lithuania. The Petersburg legion was also cantoned, by battalions, in that duchy. One of them, however, commanded by Colonel Abutchev, was surprised by the army of Lithuania; and, after a very brave defence, was obliged to surrender. This battalion consisted

of five hundred men, with fifteen officers, and two pieces of cannon. The Count Oginski received the officers at his own table, permitted them to retain their swords, and indulged them to be on their parole.

The loss of this battalion soon reached General Suworow, at Lublin; and he immediately began his march with two companies of grenadiers, an equal number of fusileers, a squadron of carabineers, and fifty Cossacs. With this small body of troops, and with only two Licornes, he proceeded by Kozk to Biafa, in Lithuania. He there reinforced himself with the legion of Petersburg, commanded by Colonel Gaerner, one squadron of cuirassiers, and another of dragoons, with two grenadier and fusileer companies, and fifty Cossacs; the whole of which did not exceed a thousand men. With this force he immediately proceeded to penetrate into the heart of Lithuania.

Towards the close of the third day, he received accounts that the confederates were not more than four miles from him, in a very advantageous post before Stalowiz. He well knew that he could depend upon his troops, who were enured to war, with all the fatigue and dangers attendant upon it. In the evening, therefore, they began their march, without beat of drum, and the infantry formed the advanced guard. It was a woody country through which they were to pass; the sky was covered with clouds, the night uncommonly dark, and during a great part of it, they had no other guide but a light, which glimmered from the turret of a convent near the town of Stalowiz. When they were about half way, the patrols took four hulans prisoners, who served as guides for the remainder of it.

As it is an open country immediately round Stalowiz, General Suworow, when he was within half a mile of the place, ranged his troops in lines. On the first was the company of grenadiers, distributed on the wings; near it were the companies of the Petersburg legion, and, behind it, was the company of the fusileers of Nassebourg: the two Licornes were in the centre. The second line was composed of three squadrons of cavalry. The body of reserve formed the last, and consisted of a company of fusileers of Susdal, and two platoons of cavalry, who, with some Cossacs, were distributed in the wings.

The Russians proceeded till they found themselves by chance on the very back of the confederates, who were covered by a marsh, through which ran a dyke, of about two hundred yards in length, which they approached in close ranks, and with the most cautious silence. Backhul, with his detachment, cut down the advanced sentinels; but his corps was, nevertheless, discovered by the enemy, and received with a very brisk fire, both of artillery and musquetry. The grenadier company of Susdal, commanded by Major Kiselow, was forced to break the enemy's centre, by falling instantly upon it; and, though it was in a movement of great danger, and accompanied with some loss, it was crowned with success. Three squadrons rushed into the opening that had been made, and employed their sabres on all sides with a most destructive power. The rest of the infantry soon came up, and the confederates being thrown into disorder, which was greatly increased by the obscurity of the night, were entirely routed and pursued into the town. Annibal ventured to conduct the Licornes across the morass, but they sunk in the mire, and the Russians were left without artillery, Captain Schussel, with the company of Nassebourg, attacked three hundred janissaries, belonging to the grand marshal, in the town: they defended themselves with great spirit from the houses; but, being reinforced by a company of grenadiers, he soon disposed of the greater part of them.

General Suworow was in the town as soon as it was light, and perceiving a man running towards a house, whom he imagined to be one of his own people on a scheme of pillage, he called him back; when the man returned an answer in the Polish language, and instantly discharged his piece at him, but without effect. He proved to be one of the janissaries of the grand marshal.

In the heat of the attack, the infantry had scattered itself over the town, and before it could form, Schibulin arrived with the reserved corps. The Russians, therefore, were masters of the town. The five hundred men, of the legion of Petersburg, which had been made prisoners a short time before, were lodged in some houses on the market-place, whose doors were barricadoed; but they soon leaped from their windows, and recovered their liberty.

The Russian cavalry had obtained every advantage in the open country; and, as soon as it was broad day-light, the infantry marched out of the town, in good order, and attacked that of the grand Marshal. This engagement, which promised to be decisive, was bravely contested by the hostile parties: at length the Russian fusileers made an attack with the bayonet fixed; the rest of the infantry followed their example; and, after a vigorous resistance, the enemy's whole line gave way; but, being very numerous, they retreated in good order.

The Russian cavalry continued to gain ground, when General Beliak, at the head of a thousand hulans, made a very vigorous attack; many a Russian soldier was laid low by it, and several officers wounded; but, at length, after a severe contest, Beliak lost the day. On this occasion the Cossacs distinguished themselves by a courage and activity that nothing could resist.

The army of Lithuania retreated to a small distance from the field of battle; and, Suworow, having reformed his lines, and reposed for an hour, made the necessary disposition to march to Slomin, about four miles from the scene of his victory. From his numerous prisoners, and the five hundred men of the Petersburg legion, who had recovered their liberty, but principally from the great number of equipages and waggons, &c. which had been taken, the train of Suworow's army formed a line of half a mile in length. The booty was very considerable, and the soldiers divided no small quantity of gold and silver. The military chest, which had been concealed for some days by the curate of the town, was at length discovered in his house, and was found to contain thirty thousand ducats. In the evening, the troops approached Slomin; and, on the morrow, the general gave an entertainment to the field and other officers of rank who were his prisoners. Colonel Turing, who was in the neighbourhood, came to offer his congratulations, but brought no reinforcement with him.

The whole of the Russian force on this occasion was from eight to nine hundred men; of these four-score were left dead on the field; and one-half of those who survived were in a wounded condition. The army of Lithuania, which consisted of near five thousand men, lost one thousand by the sword, and seven hundred prisoners, among whom were thirty field and other officers of rank, and the commanding general of the day. All the artillery of the confederates, which consisted of twelve pieces of cannon, fell into the hands of the Russians, as well as several standards, with the baton of command, and other insignia of the grand marshal. The dragoons of Lithuania, who had not time to mount their horses, lost the greater part of them, and they served to mount the Russian infantry on their return. General Suworow gave a rouble, from his own private purse, to every soldier who had been engaged in this action,

Soon after this important battle, the empress sent him, as conqueror of the grand marshal, the Order of Alexander Newsky, accompanied with the following dispatch:—

To Major-General de Suworow.—"In recompense for the services which you have rendered to us, as well as to your country, by the entire defeat of the Count Oginsky, chief of the Lithuanians, who have revolted against our troops, it has pleased us to name you Knight of our Order of Alexander Newsky, whose decoration we send you, and which we ordain you to take and wear. We hope that these distinguished testimonies of our imperial benevolence towards you will serve to cherish your zeal, and that you will consecrate your days to the advancement of our service. In that expectation, we assure you of the imperial esteem of your affectionate,
CATHARINE."

Petersburg, December 20, 1771.

General Suworow was no sooner returned to Slomin, than he prepared, with the utmost impatience, to set out on fresh expeditions: leaving therefore his prisoners and heavy artillery within the walls of the town, he did not wait for returning day, but began his march in the middle of the night. He accordingly proceeded to Pinsk in order to complete the dispersion of the confederates: and had to pass through a marshy country whose roads were rendered almost impassable, by the rains which had lately fallen. On his way he met an officer of the confederates, who was charged with conveying the strong box of his regiment, which had been well replenished with ducats; and he instantly gave him a passport for himself and the treasure to the place of his destination.

He now published a declaration to the confederates, that if they would remain tranquil, he would not attack them; and they immediately separated. General Beliak, who was next in rank to Count Oginsky, whom the chagrin, occasioned by the loss of the battle of Stalowiz, had induced to make a journey to Danzick, refused to take the command of the confederate troops. He excused himself on account of his engagement with Suworow to undertake no enterprise whatever against the Russians; nor would he have remained till that time in his cantonments but in obedience to the orders of the grand marshal. Grabowski, who was stationed nearest to the Russian frontiers on the side of Smolensko, and had raised many thousand men, dismissed his people; and several chiefs followed his example.

There were at Pinsk many persons who belonged to the suite of Count Oginsky, whom the marshal had not taken with him to the field; while some of his people had fled for refuge to the small islands in the neighbourhood of that place. They were all treated, by Suworow's order, with a protecting attention; and he took particular care that the possessions of the marshal should not receive the least injury. He then marched to Brzescie, where he took some prisoners whom he left at Biala; and, on his happy return to Lublin, he ordered *Te Deum* to be sung, and celebrated his victory with the accustomed ceremonies.

In the posthumous works of Frederick the Great, we read a most flattering eulogium on the subject of this important victory, which was obtained on the 11th of September, 1771. In speaking of the battle of Stalowiz, his Prussian Majesty counsels the Poles never to hazard, a second time, a contest with Suworow.

Towards the end of the year there were some engagements in the Palatinate of Rava, between Sabrowski, colonel in the service of the confederates, who commanded four or five hundred men, and Major-General Prince Gallitzin, who entirely routed them. When Sabrowski was on the other side of Pulawa, he was surprised by the Captain Archipassow, with the party he commanded; he was very ill-treated, and made prisoner with

three officers and forty men. He had scarce surrendered himself when a chasseur, who was not observed, wounded him in the breast by a musket shot. He was a very gallant man, and universally regretted; for he died in a few days, notwithstanding every means employed by Suworow to promote his cure at Pulawa. As a mark of his esteem for the brave colonel, he restored to their liberty the three officers who were made prisoners with him.

Towards the latter end of January, 1772, a commissary belonging to the Russian troops entreated a secret audience of the general; when he discovered to him, that the French Field-Marshal Viomenil, who succeeded Brigadier Dumourier, had proposed a plan to take the castle and city of Cracow by surprise, which had been approved and adopted by the general of the confederates at Biala. To prove the truth of what he advanced, he produced a letter from his brother, who was attached to the confederation; and he employed every argument in his power to dissuade the general from an expedition he had commenced against Lithuania, to oppose the invasion of the confederates, which he represented as nothing more than a diversion to draw his attention from Cracow. The general, however, gave not the least credit to the commissary's information or opinion; and he acted wrong; for he actually lost several days, which were employed in a fruitless march to Lithuania.

He was no sooner returned to Lublin, than he instantly collected two squadrons of dragoons with some Cossacs, and two companies of infantry with field-pieces, and began his march for Cracow. Near Koeliz, in the palatinate of Sandomir, he met general Count Braniski, with four regiments of hulans, and Lieutenant-General Grabowski, who served under him, with the Lithuanian regiment of dragoon guards. He immediately formed a junction; and, taking with him the garrison of Koeliz, which consisted of one squadron, two companies and fifty Cossacs, they proceeded directly to Cracow. Lieutenant-general Bibikow, who had, some months since, been appointed to succeed General Weirnar, at Warsaw, had established at Cracow a large part of the regiment of Susdal, under the command of Colonel Stakelberg. This officer, who made, at Colberg, such a brave defence, had not of late manifested the same resolution. At the entreaty of a lady of quality he withdrew a sentinel, who was posted before the common sewer of the castle, because the challenges, &c. which were repeated during the night, near the lady's house, disturbed her slumbers. He contented himself with keeping up a piquet of thirty men and an officer in the castle, where the artillery and regimental carriages were deposited.—The rest of the guard was composed of workmen without arms, and amounted to about hundred men.

The confederates were informed of the defenceless state of the castle and its feeble garrison: they also knew that the sentinel had been withdrawn. Accordingly, in the night of the second of February, they made their approaches to it, in profound silence, with two battalions well armed, who were followed, at a certain distance, by five hundred cavalry. The infantry wore their white shirts over their uniforms, that they might not be observed amidst the snow; and, creeping upon their hands and knees, they penetrated the sewer, and by that passage entered the castle, with Captain Viomenil, nephew of the general of that name, at their head. The small piquet made all the resistance in their power; but the men who composed it were either cut down or taken prisoners. The cavalry soon followed and entered the castle by the gate whose port-culis the infantry had drawn up.—Colonel Stakelberg got together, in great haste, a body of troops, and attacked the castle, but was repulsed with some loss, and the confederates remained masters of it.

In the course of the following night, Suworow arrived before Cracow, and immediately entered it. At break of day, a heavy column of the confederates sallied forth from the castle into the principal street of the town; it supported itself with great courage amidst a continual fire of small arms; but, after losing a great number of men, was driven back. Fifty dragoons, led on by an officer with great ardour, made an attack upon the grand guard, who received them with bayonets fixed; but the greater part of them were killed, and after a contest of two hours, they were repulsed with the loss of a hundred men.

The same day Suworow made the circuit of Cracow on horseback, accompanied by two Polish generals. The Polish troops, commanded by Branizki, preserved their position on the other side of the Vistula, and were in possession of a bridge of communication, which was well protected by a body infantry.

The castle of Cracow is situated on an eminence, but has neither ramparts nor fortifications, and is without any defence but a thick and very high wall, with a ditch beneath. It is supported by the walls of the town which it commands. Troops were stationed in the upper stories and garrets of several houses in the front of the castle, and cannon were placed in such a manner as to be discharged from the windows. In the vacant parts of the town, intrenchments were thrown up, and parapets and redoubts were erected. General Suworow then sent for the ancient commandant Ocschelwiz, as a very experienced person, with the chasseurs which he had clothed at his own expence, and confided to his care the principal quarter of the city. The remaining part of it was intrusted to the vigilance of three field-officers.

Thus the castle was completely blockaded. The Russians, without reckoning their horse, had about eight hundred infantry; and the troops of the confederates in the castle consisted of four hundred infantry, and five hundred cavalry.

On the third day, the commandant of the castle dispatched a French officer to the Russian general, who was charged with the following propositions.

I. He offered to give up a hundred prisoners, who were chiefly workmen of different kinds, and who inhabited the castle before the blockade; but this proposal could not be accepted.

II. He demanded that permission might be given to the canons who officiated in the church, which was the burying-place of the Kings of Poland, to retire into the city, with their attendants, amounting, in all, to eighty persons. This request was also refused, in order to increase the distress of the garrison by so many useless mouths. But, notwithstanding this refusal, the ecclesiastics quitted the castle, at two different times. Those who made the first escape were only fired upon with powder, but the second party were more seriously treated, and some of them were wounded. No farther attempts, therefore, were made of a similar nature.

III. The officer also demanded certain medicines: which were immediately granted.

The castle was furnished with a plentiful magazine of provisions. There was a sufficiency of hay and corn, as well as of wine, brandy, salt, oil, and roots. It possessed also a spring of excellent water; but there was a dearth of meat.

The besiegers themselves were, in some degree, blockaded in the town, by the numerous bodies of confederates who occupied the country, and against whom parties were continually employed. The general, therefore, had the precaution to examine into the state of their provisions and forage; and he found that they had an adequate supply of both.

Soon after the sally, which has already been mentioned, the besieged attempted a second, with four or five hundred men, who were conducted by a French officer; but were repulsed with the loss of fifty of their people.

Bakalowitz, the king's engineer, a man of consummate experience, began to form a mine, at a hundred paces from the castle, in very stony ground. Count Branizki provided him, for the purpose of opening the first gallery, fifty excellent labourers, from the salt-pits of Willitscha; and, in a short time, a second was begun, to the left of the former.

General Suwofow, by the advice of Count Branizki had posted the best company of the regiment of Susdal in a building, in the immediate vicinity of the castle. At noon the general had retired to take a short repose, when he was soon disturbed by a tumultuous noise; he, therefore, rose in an instant, mounted his horse, and hastened to discover the cause. It was this company, whose captain having been siezed with a panic, were flying in great disorder, and were pursued by the enemy with great slaughter. The general exerted himself to the utmost to stop the run-a-ways, and, having rallied them, forced them back with bayonet fixed, upon the confederates, who soon retired. The Russians, on this unfortunate occasion, lost thirty men.

In case it should have been found necessary to raise the siege; all the captains were made responsible for the fidelity and safety of the inhabitants. The suburbs were subject to a similar regulation; and that part of the town which was inhabited by the Jews received orders to arm, and mount guard. Redoubts were also raised upon the high roads.

General Branizki recommended an assault, and his project was adopted. On the third of March, at two hours after midnight, the artillery, which were levelled from some very solid edifices, near the castle, began a discharge of small shot, accompanied by a brisk fire of musquetry, which the confederates returned with equal spirit. The columns advanced, and various attempts were made, but without effect. In short, the assault failed, and, at break of day, the signal was given for a retreat. The Russians lost, in this unsuccessful business, a lieutenant-colonel, several officers, and forty soldiers; and the wounded were not less than a hundred. The loss sustained by the confederates, according to the information of deserters, was equally great: and many of their officers were severely wounded.

In the afternoon of the same day, the commandant of the castle requested General Branizki to receive, into the town, a captain of dragoons who was dangerously wounded, and whose father was a person in high estimation with the king of France. This permission was granted, and the officer received with every mark of tenderness and attention. He was a young man of about eighteen years of age, with a wound that threatened the most fatal consequences; but he was treated with so much care and skill, that he was cured by the end of the siege; when he returned to France, and to his father.

The castle of Tyniz, about a mile from Cracow, of which the confederates had possessed themselves, was surrounded with redoubts, where they had a great part of their people. The Count Branizki was ordered to march against them with his hulans, and a party of the Russian cavalry, which he did with considerable effect.

The Russian troops began to want both powder and ball, and the lieutenant of artillery, Haaks, had constructed a powder-mill in the suburb; but this resource was not sufficient for the requisite supplies. Lieutenant-Colonel Nagel was accordingly sent to Kosel, with a small party, in order to purchase ammunition; and though the confederate

parties were scattered through the country, he avoided them with great address, and brought back a considerable quantity of the necessary stores.

In the course of the month of March, Lieutenant-Colonel Michelson, who commanded a detachment behind Tyniz, was surprised by a party from the garrison of that place. But his resolution was equal to his danger, he completely repulsed the enemy, who were superior to him in number, and brought a hundred prisoners with him to Cracow.

Towards the close of the same month, the general detached Michelson, with a strong body of troops, to Oswrezin, where the archives of the confederates were deposited. During the night, he contrived to get into the midst of the garrison, killed a considerable part of it, and dispersed the rest. But he did not content himself with getting possession of the archives, he pursued his advantages as far as Biala, upon the frontiers of Silesia; and having driven from that place the pretended general confederation, who repassed the frontiers, with great precipitation, he happily returned in safety to Cracow.

Some time afterwards, a considerable number of hussars, and confederate cavalry, appeared behind Tyniz, and on the near side of the Vistula. They were the remains of the black Lithuanian troops, which had been collected by Kosakowski; and had made great speed, in order to raise the siege of the castle of Cracow. The Count Branizki sent against them a large party of his hulans: Lieutenant-Colonel Lang was also posted at Schwerzanzy, between Tyniz and Cracow, but, with no more than two squadrons, of which his whole force consisted, he was not in a condition to resist the confederates, with a body of, at least, a thousand men. The hulans, also, could do nothing, but play off a few manœuvres, of little or no effect. General Suworow, therefore, determined to march against these confederate troops in person. He took with him two squadrons, and some Cossacs, and ordered an equal number to follow him. He found the hulans and Lang's squadrons manœuvring a retreat. That officer had been forced to give way, and the black troops were pressing upon him with redoubled steps. The general observed, that the object of the enemy was not to fight, but to get to Cracow; and he resolved to prevent them. He accordingly ordered his cavalry and Cossacs to charge, Lang's squadrons and the hulans followed, and they had broken through the enemy, before the other troops were arrived. Lieutenant-Colonel Lang received orders to cut off the retreat of the confederates; and he at length pressed them so close, that a great part of them were driven into the Vistula, and perished.

In this engagement Suworow had a very narrow escape. In the heat of the action, a confederate officer rushed upon him, and having discharged both his pistols, made a blow at him with his sabre, which the general parried with his own. At this moment a cuirassier arrived, and struck the officer from his horse.

Thus the remainder of the Lithuanian confederates were dispersed. A hundred men were left on the field of battle, three hundred were drowned in the river, fifty were made prisoners, and the rest disappeared, and were never heard of more.

In the beginning of April the general received a twelve pounder from Warsaw, and as he had already two licornes, which carried eight pounders, four three pounders, and eight mortars, Lieutenant Haaks erected a battery on one of the strongest edifices in the front of the principal gate of the castle, without being observed by the garrison. He also added a mortar, capable of throwing a ball of a hundred weight; and, as soon as the battery was completed, it began to play upon the castle. The apartments were frequently seen in flames, as well as a magazine of hay, but they were as often extinguished. A bomb fell on the house

of the commandant which made great havock ; the wall on the side of the gate began to totter, and a breach was formed in the church, which was supported by the wall of the castle. The two galleries of the mine were completed, and it only remained to charge them.

The garrison of the castle were not only without flints, which had been consumed in their various sallies, but were reduced to the diet of horse flesh. This circumstance was known from certain dispatches, delivered up by an officer who had been taken prisoner, as he was carrying an account of the wretched state of the garrison, both as to provisions and health, from the commandant to General Viomenil, and requesting immediate relief.

The count availed himself of this intelligence, and, on the next day, sent Captain Weimarn, of the cavalry, to the castle, with a definitive declaration to the French officers, that every preparation was made for an assault, and if the garrison did not surrender, it would be put to the sword.

On the eighth of April, when the night was already far advanced, the French Brigadier Galibert presented himself before the intrenchments, and demanded safe conduct to the general : he was accordingly introduced with the usual ceremonies. Suworow gave him a very civil reception ; and, after a short conversation, dictated to him the principal articles of the capitulation, which contained more advantageous conditions than the French Brigadier had ventured to propose ;—who was now reconducted, under a proper escort, and every becoming attention, to the castle.

On the following day, the same officer renewed his visit at ten in the morning ; and, after he had been served with breakfast, began to start difficulties respecting certain articles of the capitulation. This conduct determined the general to grant less than he had originally proposed, and to assure him, at his departure, that, if he returned without having accepted the articles as they actually were, other and less favourable conditions would be proposed and supported. That very night, however, Brigadier Galibert returned once more, to accept, in the name of the garrison, all the conditions that had been offered to it.

The principal articles of capitulation were as follows :

I. The garrison shall deliver up their arms within the walls of the castle, and leave it in distinct platoons of a hundred men.

II. The lives and property of the garrison shall be protected.

III. The French troops, who form a part of the garrison, shall surrender themselves only as prisoners, but not as prisoners of war ; because, there being no war between the powers of Russia and France, no exchange of prisoners can take place.

IV. The French troops, which are under the command of General Viomenil, shall be transferred to Lemberg, those of Dumourier to Biala, in Lithuania, and those of the Polish confederates to Smolensko.

V. All the regalia of the crown, and other effects in the castle, shall be restored to the commissaries of his Polish majesty.

On the following morning, the king's commissaries entered the castle, and found the jewels of the crown properly disposed in a cabinet, which had been enclosed in a wall, during the siege ; and the other effects were in good condition.

It was now holy week, and the garrison marched out of the castle on the 15th of April, which was Easter-day, according to the terms of the capitulation. The two brigadiers, Galibert and Choisi, as well as some other French officers, had the cross of St. Louis ; and when Monsieur de Choisi presented his sword to Suworow, he put it aside. " I cannot," said he, " receive the sword of a gallant man, in the service of a

king, who is the ally of my own Sovereign," and they immediately embraced.

The principal officers were not only treated with kindness, but entertained with magnificence previous to their departure. The Count Branizki invited them to dine with him, and gave them a sumptuous entertainment. Major Sansow Zasseki was charged also to do the honours of a dinner to the other officers, in a palace prepared for the reception. The general quitted table to make the necessary dispositions for the conveyance of all his prisoners to Lublin. A coach was procured for the two brigadiers, and other carriages were appointed for the rest of the officers. The cavalry received such of their horses as remained, and farmers' waggons were collected for the other prisoners. The general ordered the major on duty to take care that every possible attention should be paid to them on their route. They were escorted by four companies of infantry, and two field-pieces, two squadrons of cavalry, and fifty Cossacs, commanded by Colonel Idagien; and the march was covered by a reserved detachment of almost equal force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Michelson, to whom he gave the principal charge.

The prisoners were about a thousand, a third of whom were cavalry, with near fifty officers of rank. The loss of the Russians, during the siege, was two hundred killed, and about four hundred wounded.

Their progress was not interrupted: not one of the different parties of confederates, who infested the country, had the courage to attack the escort; so that the whole arrived safe at Lublin; from whence the prisoners were sent off to their respective destinations.

Suworow was impatient to continue his operations; and without waiting for the return of the escort to Cracow, though he had but a small body of troops, detached the principal part of them against Zator, a small fortified town, about six miles from Cracow, on the banks of the Vistula. They surprised the garrison, and, without effusion of blood, brought away the commandant, with his officers, and two hundred prisoners. But, before they quitted the place, they blew up the works, which were defended only by twelve useless pieces of artillery.

A small corps of observation served to overawe the towns of Tyniz and Landskron till the detachment, which has been already mentioned, returned from Lublin: but it was no sooner arrived, and he had received a supply of cannon and ammunition from Rosel, than the general proceeded to invest Tyniz in form. In the mean time, the troops of the emperor arrived in this canton, and made themselves masters of Landskron, Suworow therefore abandoned Tyniz to them, and, having withdrawn his artillery, returned to Cracow.

Several of the confederate chiefs at length submitted, and abandoned their party. Colonel Moschinski, of Sandomir, presented himself on parole to Suworow, gave in his resignation, and dismissed all those who were under his command. Marshal Masowizki did the same, by deputation. The famous Major-General Schutz came in person with the remains of his fine troops of Radzewill, forming at this time a body of a thousand men, the principal part of whose officers were foreigners, and had served in different armies. He capitulated on very advantageous conditions, and the general treated him as his friend. His people were all disbanded, with a satisfactory gratification.

The Prussians had also marched against the confederates, and the three allied powers completed their design of possessing themselves of certain provinces of Poland.

Tranquillity being restored in Poland, the Russian troops were withdrawn from that kingdom, except a few regiments, who were ordered to join the army, commanded by Count Romanzow, against the Turks. A

short time before, the Lieutenant-Generals Romanus and Elmpt arrived in Poland, with a body of troops in a complete state of equipment. The first passed by Lithuania, on the side of Lublin, and the latter remained there.

Thus ended the campaigns against the confederates in Poland, where General Suworow served during four years without interruption. Independent of the numerous inferior actions and multiplied skirmishes, in which his courage was always displayed, and his military capacity never failed to appear; he was covered with glory by the victory of Stalowiz, and the capture of Cracow; which gave the promise of that brilliant career that he has since run.

In the month of September, he was attached to the corps of General Elmpt, which, on account of the actual situation of Sweden, was ordered to Finland, by the way of Petersburg. In the course of the autumn it took its departure, and by ordinary marches, arrived in the winter at Petersburg. The regiments destined for Finland traversed the city in great parade; but General Suworow remained with his division in the capital.

In February, 1773, he was employed on the duty of inspecting the frontiers of Finland. He took his route by Wybourg, Kexholm, and Neuschott, towards the frontiers of Sweden, where he was determined to remain unknown. He found all classes of people, the clergy, the nobility, the burghers, and the whole militia of the country prejudiced against the new constitution. He reduced all he heard and saw to writing: and on his return to Petersburg, made the necessary communications.

Towards the spring, the congress of the Turks, at Soczan, separated; the truce was at an end—and it appeared as if war would be rekindled. General Suworow now received orders to join the army in Moldavia, where he served under the Field-Marshal Romanzow.

CHAP. III.

The first War against the Turks, under Field-Marshal Romanzow, in the Years 1773 and 1774.

GENERAL Suworow, in the beginning of May, 1773, arrived at Jassy, and presented himself to Field-Marshal Romanzow, who had then fixed his head-quarters at that place, the capital of Moldavia. On the third day after his arrival, he proceeded to join the corps of Walachia, to which he was attached: it was commanded by Lieutenant-General Count Soltikow, and was encamped before Tchurschebo. He reconnoitred the surrounding country, and went the following day to the convent of Nigoeschti, where he received his detachment. It consisted of regiments of carabineers and Astracan infantry, with four field-pieces, and about a hundred Cossacs of the Don, under their brave officer Seminkin. There were also seventeen boats provided for the service of the detachment.

Nigoeschti is situate at the distance of a mile and a half from the Danube: Turtukay is upon the right bank of that river; and to the right of the convent runs the Arbisch, which flows into it. Near its mouth some heavy pieces of artillery had been levelled on the opposite bank, which not only defended the river, but commanded a part of the country on the other side of it, and had often compelled the Russians to retire.

At this place, the Danube is upwards of a mile in breadth, with very steep banks; nevertheless, General Suworow determined to arm all his boats, each of which was capable of containing from twenty to thirty men,

and attempt a descent on the right side of the river. With this view he ordered soldiers to be employed as rowers, and made them practise under the direction of Lieutenant Palkin. It was also necessary that the boats should be transported upon carts drawn by oxen, and without being perceived, to the distance of a mile down the river; where there was a commodious place for embarking the troops.

Every thing being in readiness, the detachment, consisting of four companies of infantry, a regiment of carabineers, and a hundred Cossacs, began its march in the darkest part of the night. The armed boats descended the Artisch, and the carriages proceeded along the side of the bank in a hallow way, which was covered by thickets.

When the whole party and their equipage were arrived at the place appointed, the general determined to remain there till the following night. He accordingly wrapped his cloak round him, and lay down, at a small distance from the river, to get a little repose; but, just before day-break, he unexpectedly heard the cry of Allah! very near the spot where he was. He instantly arose, and perceiving a body of Spahis, or Turkish horse, coming towards him with uplifted sabres, he had only time to leap on his horse, and to gallop off with all possible speed.

Seminski instantly led on the Cossacs to attack them; but with all his bravery he could not withstand their onset, and was obliged to retire. They then menaced the regiment of carabineers, when the general ordered two squadrons to fall on them sword in hand; and they, in their turn, were now compelled to give way, and were pursued to the banks of the Danube; when, throwing themselves into their large boats, they hastily escaped. The Russian infantry was at some distance, and had no share in this engagement. The Turks, who had upwards of four hundred men, left four score on the field, and a few prisoners, among whom was their Bin-bacha, an aged and venerable man.

This was the first acquaintance that Suworow made with the Turks, to whom the very name of this warrior is since became so formidable. The advantage, which he obtained in this action, seems to have been a prelude to the numerous victories he has since obtained over the Ottoman arms.

The Russians having been discovered, the general extended his observations on the environs and changed his plan. He ordered the carriages to return, and, the following night, embarked his infantry on the Artisch, in order to proceed to its conflux with the Danube. A hundred light carabineers, with their colonel, and the Cossacs, swam down the stream after them; a service of no small risk; but was attended, on this occasion, with the loss of only a few men and horses.

A descent was now made on the right bank of the Danube, under a very severe fire of Turkish artillery; and Major Rehbeck was immediately ordered to get possession of a redoubt on the right, which covered the Turkish flotilla. Lieutenant Maurinow, who had formed his company in a hollow square, received orders to make himself master of a similar redoubt on the left. The centre, commanded by Colonel Baturin, came at once upon an empty redoubt, and, advancing onwards, enclosed an intrenchment: a heavy piece of artillery, which had been fixed in the road, on being discharged burst in several pieces, wounded a considerable number, and, among the rest, the general himself received a very severe blow on his right leg. Nor was this all, for a janissary aimed a stroke at his breast, which he fortunately parried, and was not repeated, as the Turks were immediately driven from the intrenchment, and left it to the possession of the Russians.

It was now an object of importance to gain a height, which was at a small distance, commanded all the country, and had not been fortified

by the Turks. The Russians hurried thither, and, when they were arrived, the general commanded a halt.

The cavalry and the Cossacs pursued the Turks, as well as the dusk of the evening would allow them. Rehbeck had the good fortune to seize the flotilla; and Maurinow, after having taken a redoubt, made himself master of Turtukay.

As it was not permitted to any one to pillage on his own account, Suworow had made a regulation, that, where pillage was allowed by the laws of war, four persons should be appointed to that service from every battalion, and that the whole should partake of the booty.

He remained about an hour upon the hill, where he ordered the watchword, and other military signals, to be continually repeated. The day, at length, began to appear.

Lieutenant-General, afterwards Prince Potemkin, who was encamped in front of Silistria, had promised to send, by his boats, two thousand Cossacs of Saporochi; but they did not arrive till several hours after the combat was concluded.

On a signal given, the Russian troops returned to the banks of the river; and having embarked, took several Turkish boats, with six brass cannon, and eight heavy pieces of artillery. The latter were sunk in the Danube, as there was not time to bring them away. Turtukay was in flames; and, about ten o'clock, a large magazine of powder blew up, whose explosion was heard throughout the surrounding country.

Immediately after the victory, General Suworow dispatched an account of it to Field-Marshal Romanzow. The style of the relation is truly laconic and original, and displays, in some degree, the character of the writer. The following is a feeble translation of it:—

“Honour and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukay, and I am in it. SUWOROW.”

As a recompense for this victory, the empress transmitted to him the cross of the order of Saint George, of the second class, with the following letter:—

To our Major-General de Suworow.

“The bravery and heroism of which you have given such a brilliant example, in the conduct of the detachment entrusted to your command, at the siege and assault of Turtukay, render you worthy of some honourable distinction, and of our Imperial favour: In conformity, therefore, to the statutes of the military order of Saint George, which we have instituted, we graciously name you to be a knight of that order, of the second class, commanding you to receive the decorations which accompany this letter, and to suspend its cross from your neck, according to our institution. We are pleased to encourage the belief that this Imperial favour will animate you more and more to merit the good-will with which we are your affectionate, CATHERINE.”

Sarskoëselo, June 30, 1773.

When the troops had reached the left bank of the Danube, they enjoyed a short repose in a small valley; and, in the course of the night, returned to their camp, near the convent of Nigojeschti. This happened on the tenth of May.

This victory cost the Russians sixty men killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded. The Turks lost four large, and six small standards. Their troops, which were chiefly infantry, amounted to four thousand men. Their fine flotilla, which fell into the power of the Russians, consisted of fifty boats and trading vessels. The soldiers made a considerable booty in effects, as well as in gold and silver: and, when they afterwards attended divine service for public thanksgiving, they presented the priests with roubles and pieces of gold.

A new raised regiment of Cossacs, consisting of three hundred and fifty men, natives of Poland, and commanded by Major Casperow, reinforced Suworow's detachment.—The general now employed himself in the continual exercise of his troops, and in fortifying the convent of Nigojeschti.

In the month of June he was attacked by a violent fever, which obliged him to go to Bucharest for the recovery of his health.

The grand army, commanded by Field-Marshal Romanzow, passed the Danube in the month of July, and encamped before Silistria.—At the same time, General Weismann passed the river near Ismail, beat the Turks three times in the course of his march, and effected a junction with the main army.

The Turks received a reinforcement before Turtukay, and fortified themselves in a more skilful manner than they had hitherto done. General Suworow, though he was by no means re-established in his health, set off to join his detachment, which, during his absence, had received no great addition to its numbers. The battalion of Nisow, consisting of two hundred men, with the regiment of Cossacs of the Don, commanded by Colonel Leonow, and two hundred Arnauts, composed the whole of his late reinforcements.—He armed the regiment of carabineers with muskets from Bucharest, and had them instructed in the manual discipline of the infantry. Major Count Mellin had under his orders at Bucharest three hundred recruits, whom he was employed in forming to every duty and exertion of the soldier's life. Mellin came afterwards to Nigojeschti; the general followed him; and, in a short time, proceeded on a second expedition.

He ordered his flotilla to proceed empty down the Artisch, and to come to off the left bank of the Danube. He left two hundred men in garrison at Nigojeschti, to keep clear the right bank of that river: at the same time, he erected a battery of six cannon on the left bank, and entrusted its defence to Colonel Norow, with two companies, two squadrons, and a new raised regiment of Cossacs, that the Turks might not surprize or turn it. The detachment, destined for embarkation, consisted of from sixteen to eighteen hundred men.

They began their march in the early part of the night; it was at first very cloudy and obscure, but the moon appeared as they approached the bank, which rendered it necessary for them to retire to a hiding-place, that they might not be perceived from the opposite side of the river.—The moon, however, soon retired, when the march was renewed, and at midnight they arrived at the place where they were to embark.

The flotilla was distributed into three divisions, under the Colonels Baturin, Mellin, and Mescherski, who commanded the infantry; while the squadrons of horse and the Cossacs of the Don swam across the river.

Though it was very tempestuous, Baturin effected a descent on the right bank, and drove the Turks from an intrenchment of which he had received information. He immediately gave the signal of his success, and halted there, instead of pushing forwards to attack another, which was of still greater importance.—The general was still on the left bank, to superintend the embarkation.—As he suspected that all was not right on the opposite side of the river, and that there was no time to lose in taking advantage of the night, he at once resolved to embark with the second division, which the force of the current carried a quarter of a mile too low.—Suworow was still in so languid a state that he could not walk without the support of two men; and his voice was so weak that it was absolutely necessary for an officer to be always by his side to repeat his commands.

He now returned up the river under its right bank, and disembarked his people near the town of Turtukay, which he had lately burned, though there still remained a considerable number of houses; and he was obliged to pass through a part of its ruins.—At the dawn of day several bodies of armed Turks appeared, whom he did not think proper to attack, as his principal object was to effect a junction with the battalion of Nissow, under Colonel Baturin, which he happily effected; and, without reproaching that officer for his late error, he immediately dispatched Major Rehbock, with three companies, to attack the important intrenchment, which Baturin had neglected, and the troops followed. The Arnauts had been already detached with orders to get unperceived behind the Turkish camp, and by their outcries and manœuvres to fill it with alarm and confusion.

Rehbock took possession of the intrenchment, and the whole body of infantry soon established themselves in it. It was situate on the very height which has been mentioned in the detail of the former battle. At day-light it was found to be on an eminence that commanded the whole country. The intrenchment, indeed, was not completed; the parapet was not sufficiently elevated, the ditch had not the necessary depth, and the entrance was not fortified.—The area, however, was so extensive, that the whole body of infantry, with the foot carabineers, could display themselves at large in it.—No Turks were visible in the other intrenchments.

A party of carabineers having set out on a pillaging party without orders, the Turks fell upon, and pursued them; and, before they could recover themselves, the whole Turkish army, consisting of seven thousand men, quitted their camp, and proceeded to attack the intrenchment.—It was about six in the morning.

The Turkish infantry posted themselves behind the hedges, where they did considerable mischief: and the cavalry rushed on towards the intrenchment. As the parapet was low, the Russians were under the necessity of firing on their knees.—They had, indeed, taken some cannon, but as there were no artillery-men with them, they were, for the present, altogether useless.

In the mean time, the Russian rear guard advanced, with one field-piece, which the current of the river had driven to a considerable distance from the place where they had been ordered to disembark. This single cannon proved to be of great service, as the Turks were without artillery: but the principal mischief was produced by the battery on the left bank of the Danube. Though the Turks had been continually repulsed in their attacks on the intrenchments, they returned as often with renewed impetuosity.

The action had now lasted two hours, when the Turkish horse re-assembled in great numbers, and attacked with the fiercest ardour the unfortified entrance of the parapet. The Bacha, who commanded them, appeared in rich array at their head; but, as they approached, he received a shot in his breast, which a serjeant of chasseurs had discharged at him, and, with a loud scream, fell from his horse. His people instantly surrounded him, when a body of fifty Cossacs broke through the midst of them, and though the Turks exerted the most consummate bravery to save their Chief, a Cossac completed his fate by the stroke of a lance.

Thus died Sary Mechmed Bacha, the second in command of the famous Ali Bey, of Egypt, whom he afterwards betrayed; a man alike distinguished for his courage, his strength, and his beauty. His people, though they were confounded, did not disperse, but continued the combat during an hour; and, though compelled to retreat, disdained to fly.

At length, in order at once to terminate the contest, General Suworow commanded Captain Bratzow to sally from the intrenchment, with a

a column of two companies of grenadiers, six men in front, and to fall upon the Turks; but that brave officer met with a most powerful resistance, sustained considerable loss, and was himself mortally wounded. Notwithstanding such a discouraging circumstance, the column pushed onwards, and the Turks were repulsed. At this moment the whole force of the intrenchment came forwards, when the Turkish army was completely routed, and the Russian cavalry were ordered to pursue them.

Suworow now mounted his horse, and proceeding to an elevated spot, took a view of the camp from whence the Turks had issued to attack the intrenchment, and where it appeared that they had left but a few scattered troops to protect it. He therefore ordered a body of infantry to hasten thither with all speed, and possess themselves of the artillery, while he followed with the rest of his forces. He formed them into three sides of a square, and covered the wings with his cavalry, in order to receive the Turks with advantage, if they should be induced to attack him; but they continued their retreat, and left their camp to the conquerors. On this occasion the Russian soldiers divided a very rich booty.

Four and twenty large vessels, called *schaicks*, were also seized by the Russians; they were secured in shallow water, and the access to them defended by palisades. It employed several hours, and required no common exertions to disengage them. As the general considered this post of little consequence, he gave orders for an immediate return. The Russian infantry accordingly embarked on their flotilla; while the cavalry went on board the *schaicks*, with the artillery which had been captured, and the whole force proceeded to that part of the left bank of the river where the battery, commanded by Colonel Norow, had been erected.—There they fixed their camp.

In this action, which took place on the 27th of July, the Turks lost a thousand men, and eighteen brass cannon, which had never been employed.

The remains of Sary Mechmed Bacha were interred on the right bank, with all the honours due to his high rank and military qualities.

The news of this victory was carried by Major Rehbock to Field-Marshal Romanzow, who received it with the greater pleasure; as, on the same day, an ineffectual attempt had been made upon Silistria.

On the following day the general embarked a large part of his force, and ascended the Danube. He left none of his troops behind but the cavalry, and a detachment of infantry at the convent, which he had already fortified. The weather was very favourable when they embarked; but, towards the evening, a storm arose, which so completely dispersed the flotilla, that the boat, in which the general had taken his passage, with great difficulty, gained the right bank of the river. In the middle of the night the tempestuous weather subsided, and, in the morning, the flotilla was reunited, with very inconsiderable loss.—Here General Suworow had a conference with Count Soltikow, whose corps lay before Schursch, on the subject of an enterprise on Ruscheluck; but the project was deferred on account of the unsuccessful attempt on Silistria, the intelligence of which had now reached them. The general, therefore, returned to his former post, and the flotilla entered into the Artisch.

In a short time after there was a fresh distribution of military commands, and Suworow was attached to the army of the field-marshal.

Previous to his departure from Nigojeschti, an accident happened to the general, which threatened the most fatal consequences. The staircase of the convent having become very slippery, on account of the rain, the general, who was not recovered from the hurt in his leg, fell with

great violence on his back : which, besides the exterior bruises, was attended with internal pains, and a great difficulty of respiration. He was, therefore, conveyed to Bucharest, where, by the aid and care of a very skillful physician, in the course of fifteen days, his health was completely re-established. As soon as he was recovered, which was in the middle of August, he repaired to his new post.

The detachment, of which he was appointed to take the command, was encamped before Chirschowa ; while Romanzow maintained his position near the Jalowiza. Suworow immediately crossed the Danube to Chirschowa. The town is situated on the right bank of the river, which, at this place, is half a mile broad, and is divided by several islands.

He found the detachment very much exposed to be attacked by the Turks, as well from its weakness, as the nature of its position. He determined, therefore, to hazard nothing, and to secure his troops by strong intrenchments. He began by reconnoitring the environs, and marking the places where fortifications should be erected. He was, however, so unfortunate, as to lose, at this time, the only engineer in his service. That officer, in passing a river mistook the ford, and was drowned.

The intrenchments proceeded with all possible expedition, and they were no sooner completed than intelligence was received that the Turks at Karissia, about ten miles from Chirschowa, were in motion, and would soon begin to march.

The correctness of this information was proved by their approaching, in the night, of the 3d of September, within half a mile of the town ; the moon being at the full. The principal Russian officers were of opinion that the Turks would immediately make their attack. The general, however, entertained different sentiments, and ordered his troops to repose. As for himself, he waited with impatience for the break of day ; and, some time before it was light, he mounted his horse, and, accompanied by two Cossacs, proceeded to observe the march and motions of the enemy.

His corps consisted of four regiments of infantry, two of which were very incomplete, not containing more than two hundred men, with their cannon, three squadrons of hussars, and a hundred Cossacs. The two full regiments were encamped in a low and covered island, with which a communication was formed by a bridge of boats ; and the two weak regiments were distributed in the castle and the intrenchments.

The Turkish army of eleven thousand men advanced. At eight, they approached the farthest redoubt, which was commanded by the cannon of the castle. When they drew nigh, the general made a feint of alarm, and ordered the tents to be struck and carried into the redoubt. Around the intrenchments, deep hollows had been made, which were planted with small lances. He had also ordered that the enemy should be suffered to approach close to the works without a single discharge of artillery.

The Turks appeared to entertain the design of attacking the redoubt and the castle at the same moment ; but Colonel Dumaschow, from a brave impatience, and before they were within reach, discharged some balls at them, which counteracted the general's first plan, and for some time delayed their approach. They, however, advanced in skirmishing, and though there were some works that interrupted them, they continued to gain ground ; but their march was not marked with its usual rapidity. Suworow now ordered his skirmishers to retreat by little and little, and to take flight, as if seized with a sudden panic. By this stratagem, he hoped to tempt the enemy close to the intrenchments.

It did not, however, produce the desired effect ; for as soon as they were freed from the flying parties of the Russians, the Turkish army

immediately extended itself, and presented an uncommon spectacle. Accustomed as they were to fight in small scattered bands, the Turks now ranged themselves in European order of battle, and formed themselves in regular lines. The janissaries, with the artillery, occupying the centre, and the spahis, or cavalry, taking post on the wings. They then advanced in tolerable good order against the farthest intrenchment, whose ditch was not of any considerable depth, from the stony nature of the ground; but it was guarded by a double range of chevaux-de-frise, with pallisades behind, on a part of that eminence which covered the island where the two strong regiments were posted.

The Turks commenced the attack with a discharge of artillery; and immediately advanced against the intrenchments with such precipitation, that the general himself had no other means of escaping, but by leaping over the chevaux-de-frise that defended the entrance. Though they were received by a very brisk and well sustained discharge of musquetry, they continued to advance, and passed, in great numbers, over the chevaux-de-frise to the pallisades, where they fixed their standards; but they tried in vain to proceed. Colonel Machipelow, with the regiment of Staroskolin, which was posted in the island, fell upon their right wing with bayonets fixed. Prince Gagarin passed the bridge, and, having turned the height, attacked their wing, and the Baron Rosen, with the cavalry, charged the centre; they were, therefore, soon thrown into disorder; and as they had not been accustomed to fight in rank and file, their confusion was proportionally increased. They abandoned their artillery, and were pursued throughout the night to the distance of several miles. The janissaries, incommoded by their heavy garments, threw them aside in order to facilitate their flight, and the spahis dispersed themselves over the country.

General Suworow, at length, commanded the pursuit to cease, and gave his troops a few hours of rest. In the morning, they returned to Chirschowa, and found their way strewn with the bodies of the enemy.

The Turks lost, in this action, upwards of a thousand men, among whom were two pachas, and a great number of Moors. The Russians took a hundred prisoners, with some officers, and nine standards. The artillery, which fell into their hands, consisted of eight cannons, and a mortar. On their side the number killed were very inconsiderable, but their wounded amounted to four hundred.

At the end of October, Lieutenant-General Prince Dolgorucki and the Baron Ungarn were ordered to march to Schumma; but they separated on their route, and the latter proceeded against Warna, where he unfortunately failed; while the violent rains prevented Prince Dolgorucki from going to Schumma. Suworow was to have accompanied him in this expedition, but he was not, altogether, recovered from his fever; he, therefore, returned into Russia, to attend to his health, where he passed the winter.

In 1774, towards the end of April, he returned to the army of the Danube. He was now advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed to command the second division, which was before Sloboczia, over against Silistria, as well as the corps de reserve, at Chirschowa. This division consisted of sixteen battalions, twenty squadrons, and two regiments of Cossacs. The corps de reserve was composed of fifteen battalions, thirteen squadrons, a regiment of Cossacs, and two thousand five hundred arnauts, with a large park of artillery.

Before Silistria, where Lieutenant-General Suworow had fixed his quarters, there was a large island, of the Danube, which was an object of continual contest. He, therefore, made it neutral, to prevent all use-

less attacks; and the patrols, of the different armies, frequently met there, without infringing the neutrality of the place.

It was intended that the greater part of the Russian army should pass the Danube; but the general, with a detachment from the main body, was intrenched in a wood, about a mile from Silistria; where his people had frequent skirmishes with the enemy.

At the end of a week, he quitted his intrenchments, and made a march of five miles; in the course of which, he met, in a wood, Lieutenant-General Kamenski, with his corps, from Ismail, who had marched during the whole night, and had not found time either to encamp or eat; when, about noon, a party of light-horse, who had been sent upon discoveries, returned with the quarter-master-general of the Turks, whom they had made prisoner, with his escort. From him it was learned, that the Turkish army of fifty thousand men, was in full march.

General Kamenski commanded the signal for remounting, and ordered his cavalry to attack those of the enemy, which had advanced into the wood; but they were repulsed. Suworow's infantry marched on, with the cavalry behind; and three squadrons of hussars, with the Cossacs before. He immediately fell upon the Turkish cavalry, who were pursuing the Russian horse; but had not sufficient force to continue the attack, and was obliged to retreat. Many pieces were discharged at him, and he was so closely pursued by a Spahi, that he was indebted for his preservation to the swiftness of his horse. He soon after fell in with two battalions of grenadiers, and a battalion of chasseurs, who had been attacked with such precipitation, that they had not time to form in a regular manner. There were eight thousand Albanian infantry, who had made the attack, in their usual manner, with shouts and outcry; and had already killed several chasseurs, who had advanced so far as to have their retreat cut off. The three battalions themselves were in a very perilous situation. They continued firing for a whole hour, and severely galled the Albanians, but not with sufficient effect to make them give way: at length, the Brigadier Machipelow arrived, with two battalions of Sauski, two battalions of Susdal, and two companies of grenadiers. The firing now discontinued; and, when the smoke was dispersed, it appeared that the advanced guard of the Turks had made a retreat.

Suworow having traversed the woods with Machipelow, and, observing that the Turks fled on all sides, he resolved to push his advantage. The way through the wood was very narrow, so that the troops were obliged to march in files; at the same time, the heat was so oppressive, that many of the soldiers fell down, and expired on the spot. The road was also covered with the carcasses of Turks, and draft bullocks which they had killed. These animals had dragged some hundreds of armed waggon, which had been brought with a design to enclose the Russians in their intrenchments.

General Louis, at the head of three thousand cavalry of the Ismail corps, covered the march of the infantry, and frequently harassed the Albanians in their flight, though he was continually repulsed by numerous bodies of Turkish horse: he was sometimes, indeed, obliged to retreat to the infantry, to be protected, in his turn, by their artillery. On quitting the wood, they were overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, which, though attended with some inconvenience, served to refresh the troops, and to slacken the retreat of the Turks; the weight of whose long robes increased, in proportion to the water they had imbibed: and, as they used small pockets, instead of cartridge-boxes, their powder was moistened, and rendered unfit for use.

The Russians had no sooner gained the open country, than they were cannonaded by three batteries, which the Turks had raised on a height;

and from whose fire the former sustained considerable loss. But when Lieutenant-General Suworow ordered his troops to attack the batteries, they were inspired by his command, and soon became masters of them.

The body of troops, which was collected to make head against the grand army of the Turks, amounted to twelve thousand men. Being ranged, in order of march, they advanced against the enemy, on a plain which rose with a gentle acclivity. The janissaries and Spahis instantly attacked the right wing of the Russians, who repulsed them with great loss. But, though the janissaries renewed the attack, with a fury approaching to madness, with a sabre in one hand, and a poniard in the other, all their efforts were vain :—at length, after a bloody contest, they fled in different parties, and were pursued, with added destruction, by the Russian cavalry.

Some detachments of infantry, in making a movement to the right, discovered, behind the high ground, the Turkish camp, which was placed in a bottom, near the small town of Kosludgi, and at the distance of a little mile from the wood. This circumstance was no sooner known, than General Suworow resolved to attack it; but, from the necessary rapidity of the manœuvre, the greater part of the artillery was left behind, and the troops hastened to the service with no more than eight field-pieces. But, after a few minutes firing from the height, the Turks took to flight, and their camp was speedily evacuated.

It was one of the most beautiful camps the Turks had formed. The tents were new; and all decorated, after their fashion, with the pictured distinctions of their different companies, which they denominate *odas*; with lions, stags, horses, and elephants. Contrary to their usual custom, they had left the whole standing, without the least injury, and with all its valuable appendages; so that the Russians possessed themselves of an immense booty.

On the other side of the camp, there was some high ground, which General Suworow was determined to occupy, as it commanded the surrounding country. He proceeded, therefore, with three squadrons of hussars, and ordered the rest of his troops to follow. The hussars had no sooner gained the height, than they were, very unexpectedly, cannonaded, by some very heavy artillery, from a wood which was before them. The general, therefore, ordered Major Porfintiew to take three companies of infantry, and possess himself of that position. He accordingly discomfited the Turks, took their cannon, and the troops maintained their post.

In this battle, which was fought on the 11th of June, the Turks lost three thousand men, some hundred prisoners, forty pieces of artillery, and eighty standards, with their superb camp. They were commanded by the Aga of the janissaries, the Reis effendi, and several bachas.

Soon after this victory, Lieutenant-General Suworow was attacked by a very alarming return of his fever; and he became so weak, that he was not only unable to mount his horse, but it was with great difficulty that he could stand without assistance. He, therefore, quitted his division, and went to Bucharest, to re-establish his health. He had designed, on his recovery, to repair to General Count Tolitkow, who commanded before Ruschuck: but, in the mean time, peace was concluded.

After he had been to take leave of Field-Marshal Romanzow, at Fokschani, he returned to Russia; but, on his arrival at Jassy, he received an order, from Petersburg, to proceed, with all possible haste, to Moscow, to assist Prince Wolgonski, commander-in-chief in Moscow; where he was commissioned to appease the interior troubles of that part of the empire.

CHAP. IV.

The Pursuit of Pugatschew, who is made Prisoner.

LIEUTENANT-General Suworow arrived at Moscow in the month of August, 1774; but in the first conversation he had with Prince Wologonski, he perceived that his presence was not necessary in that city; and accordingly set off on a tour through the interior parts of the empire.

In the course of it he paid a visit to the General-in-Chief Count Panin, who was employed to compose the disturbances that prevailed in that part of the kingdom. At this time, Panin had received instructions from Petersburg respecting Suworow; in consequence of which the latter was invested with full power, to act on all occasions as should seem best for the advantage of his sovereign; and special directions were dispatched to all commanders of troops, as well as governors of the adjoining provinces, to submit themselves, without reserve, to the orders of Lieutenant-General Suworow.

Her Imperial majesty also condescended to honour him with a letter, written by herself, to testify the satisfaction which she derived from his zeal and activity in her service.

On the very day when he received these appointments, he quitted Count Panin, under an escort of fifty men; and took his route by Arsamas, Penza, and Saratow, where he obtained more positive information as to the service on which he was to be employed.

A short time before, the rebel, or as Suworow used himself to call him, the robber Pugatschew, after having forcibly carried off some hundred men, and all the draft horses, had quitted this part of the country to proceed to Zarizyn. The general was therefore under the necessity of embarking his escort on the Wolga for that place, while he marched along the bank with the small number of horses which he had been able to procure.

In his route, from Penza, he fell in with several small corps which had been raised by private gentlemen. He also occasionally encountered bodies of troops who espoused the cause of Pugatschew; but they never attempted to attack him; and, as he had so few people with him, he did not venture to attack them. The rebel had often been beat and put to flight, but he as often re-appeared with recruited power. His force at Saratow consisted of about eight thousand men, consisting in a great measure of ill-armed peasants. Among these there were but a thousand regular infantry, with about twelve pieces of artillery, four regiments of Cossacs of the Don, and three hundred Cossacs of Uralsk, who alone remained faithful to him, out of a large body of them, which had been in the beginning attached to his cause.

At Zarizyn, the general met Colonel Michelson, who had very lately gained fresh and very considerable advantages, in an engagement with Pugatschew; in which the regular infantry, who had never been sincere in the cause of that insurgent, and the greatest part of the peasants had surrendered: so that his force consisted then only of the Cossacs of Uralsk, with some bands of peasants; with which he took refuge in the extensive heaths of that country.

Thither Suworow was resolved to follow him, nor to quit the pursuit till he had secured him. As Colonel Michelson had, in the last engagement, taken a great number of horses, they served to mount three hundred infantry; with which, two squadrons of regular troops, two hundred Cossacs, and two field-pieces, Suworow passed the Wolga at Zarizyn, and ascended the river to the large village of Michelowka, which is situated over against the town of Denitrowska. As the in-

habitants of this village had swerved from their fidelity, the general seized fifty pair of bullocks, on a pretence that he wanted them for the transport of his baggage ; but his real object was to provide for his subsistence during his march through a long tract of heathy unproductive country, where it would not be possible to procure sufficient provisions to maintain his detachment for five days.

On the following day they began their march through these immense deserts, where there were neither habitations, nor roads, nor any trace of civilized life. In the day they were obliged to direct their course by the sun, and at night the stars were guides. Besides, the heat reflected by the sands was insufferably oppressive, nor could they find a tree or thicket to afford them its hospitable shade ; they were therefore obliged to pursue their journey during the night. To their other inconveniences, they were compelled to lessen the allowance of provisions, as they did not know how long it might be before they should receive a fresh supply.

They directed their course to the little river Gerslau, on whose banks a few trees are scattered, and from thence to the five lakes of Saitsch. There the general fell in with Major Count Mellin, with a few hundred men, and Colonel Illoweiski, with a regiment of Cossacs, and Martimianow, a chief of the Cossacs of Uralsk, who had not taken part with the insurgents, with a hundred of his people. The troops had left Zarizyn before Suworow's arrival at that place. On their route through the desert they had met several bands of peasants, attached to the party of Pugatschew ; and, having convinced them of their error, had sent them back to their country without effusion of blood.

They arrived at the confluence of two rivers, Usa, which flow into a large lake. This spot, which is in the midst of the heaths of Uralsk, was covered with wood, and thither, according to the report of some peasants who had quitted him, Pugatschew was endeavouring to retire. The Russian troops amounted to about a thousand men, well provided with field-pieces ; while Pugatschew's force was now reduced to three hundred. The general accordingly distributed his people into various parties, in order to seek him out, and to cut him off from all possibility of escape. They were already upon his track, in the thickest part of the wood, when the hermits, many of whom are scattered about this country, and support themselves by fishing, gave information that Pugatschew had arrived there that morning, and that some of his own people had bound him hand and foot, and taken him to Uralsk.

Pugatschew had flattered himself that he should have been able to persuade such of the Cossacs as appeared to be attached to his cause to accompany him to the lake of Aral, beyond the Caspian sea, and unite themselves to the Karakalpaks, a wandering horde of Kirgis-Kay ; but when they heard of the troops that were in pursuit of him, they were alarmed at the danger which threatened themselves, and took the resolution to deliver him up at Uralsk.

General Suworow now ordered all the parties to be called in, and set off for Uralsk. During the night they lost their way, and fell in with the Kirgis, a nation known for their invincible courage ; many bands of which were scattered about those deserts. They are strangers to fear, and though they were far inferior in numbers to the Russians, they did not hesitate to attack them. Twenty of these people were slain ; at the same time many of the Russians were wounded with their arrows, and the Count Marimouitch, aide-de-camp, and a few others, lost their lives.

The general hastened onwards, accompanied by such as had activity sufficient to keep pace with him ; and, in a few days, they arrived at Uralsk. Colonel Simonow, who was the commandant of the town, had

already taken Pugatschew into his custody, and now delivered him up to Suworow.

This insurgent had, at one time, collected such a force, and was followed with such enthusiasm, that, if his understanding had been equal to his courage, and his moderation had kept pace with his power, he might certainly have possessed himself of Moscow, and made the Imperial Catharine tremble on her throne. Many stories are related of him which we are not required to repeat. We shall only add, that he was a Cossac, and born in a village on the river Don; and, as it is related, having in his early youth assisted a young woman in conducting her horses to drink in the river, she accompanied her acknowledgments with a declaration that he would one day be emperor. This prophetic compliment is said to have worked up his enthusiastic mind, and, by inflaming his ambition, to have produced the extraordinary circumstances of his life.

General Suworow, having got possession of Pugatschew, he accompanied in person the troops that escorted him, on his removal from Uralsk. During a certain part of the way, he was enclosed in a cage, placed on a carriage; but was afterwards removed to a waggon, along with his son, a boy of twelve years of age, who inherited, and at that early period displayed, the turbulent qualities of his father. At length they arrived at Sinsbirsk, a town on the Wolga, when Suworow delivered up his prisoner to Count Panin, who ordered him to be conveyed to Moscow; where he suffered the punishment due to his crimes.

During the absence of Count Panin at Moscow, the general remained at Sinsbirsk, and took the command of the army. It amounted to eighty thousand men, who were in winter quarters, in different cautions upon the Wolga; in the province of Orenbourg, and in the governments of Casna and Penza.

In the spring of the year 1775, the general joined his corps on the frontiers. He afterwards went by the way of Samara to Orenbourg, where General Monsurow commanded, and of which General Reinsdorf was governor, with whom he had a particular conference. As he was on his return by Ufa, he received the very unexpected information, that a successor of the rebel Pugatschew, named Sametriow, had appeared on the borders of the Caspian sea. This man had frequently pillaged the Turks, and once seized several trading vessels, with some pieces of artillery. He made incursions by sea and by land, and had approached to Astracan, on the side of the lake Aral.

Measures were accordingly taken to put a stop to his career; and the general dispatched two battalions, with some artillery and dragoons, down the Wolga for that purpose. At the same time he communicated the necessary intelligence to the governor of Astracan.

Semetriow had been a private foot soldier, was afterwards advanced, and had deserted. He possessed both talents and courage, but the means of employing them to any great extent had not been afforded him. He had never collected more than three hundred followers, and when they found that he was in danger of being seized by the troops that pursued him, they abandoned him to his fate.

The peace was celebrated, during the summer of this year, at Moscow; and Lieutenant-General Suworow received, on that occasion, a sword, enriched with diamonds. During the following winter he went to Moscow, and arrived there at the time when the empress was preparing to leave it. He was now advanced to the command of the Petersburg division, but he remained some time at Moscow, for the superintendence of his private affairs.

CHAP. V.

Suworow's Operations in Cuban. A new Khan established there.

IN November, 1776, Suworow received a commission for the Crimea, where Lieutenant-General Prince Prosorowski then was. He arrived there in December, and took the command of a corps, which was stationed in winter quarters, in the environs of Perekop.

The empress had fixed on Schaim Ghiray, as Khan of the Crimea, in the place of Devlet Ghiray. The former was then in the wilds of Cuban, among the Tartars of Nogay. In February, 1777, he came from Tamann, by the strait of Caffa, towards Jenicole, in the Crimea. Suworow received him under the walls of Perekop. In March, he advanced against the troops of Devlet Ghiray, and, without striking a blow, entirely dispersed them, by his rapid marches in the neighbourhood of Karasbasar and Achmetschet, where he posted himself with his corps. Devlet Ghiray fled across the Black Sea to Constantinople, and Schaim Ghiray was proclaimed Khan.

In the course of the Summer, Suworow was again attacked with a fever, and removed to a distance from the Crimea, on account of the climate. He went to Pultava, and fell dangerously ill of an inflammatory fever, from which he did not recover till the end of the autumn.

In December he took the command of the corps of Cuban, where he arrived by Rostow, Azof, and Juy. This corps consisted of five regiments of infantry, with their field-pieces, and twelve pieces of heavy artillery, ten squadrons of dragoons, twenty squadrons of hussars, and five regiments of Cossacs. They were distributed partly under an old fort, called Koppyl, partly in an intrenchment, near Tarmar on the Black Sea, and the rest in the wilds of Tamann, as far as Azof, in intrenchments and redoubts of communication; in each of which a company was posted, with two pieces of cannon, to defend themselves against the banditti of Circassia.

These nations, who inhabit the left bank of the Cuban, and are generally known under the name of Circassians, are divided into various tribes. They are called great and little Abascians, Circassians, (whose country is celebrated for the beauty of the women,) Schaptschiks, Attukays, Temirgois, Cassaiens, and Barays. The little Abascians are altogether pagans, and the rest, though Mahometans by profession, retain many pagan ceremonies, in some degree, blended with those of Christianity. Behind the Attukays are the Tartar Naurusis, among whom are many poor sultans of the race of Gerigis, and a greater number of that of Chaban-Sultan. They are descended from a shepherd and a sultana who was poisoned, but nevertheless have not lost their title. All these tribes live in perfect anarchy.

Their wants, however, unite them in bands of from ten to one hundred, and sometimes five hundred men. They are strong and courageous, and are provided with fire-arms, sabres, and bows and arrows. They often come and pillage even the habitations of the Cossacs of the Don; and, when a few of their number are killed, return home, keeping always on the defensive. They are good marksmen, and so swift, that it is very difficult to take any of them. Their chief object in their incursions is to make prisoners, whom they sell for slaves to the Turks, or employ them in agriculture. Batyr Ghiray, elder brother of the reigning khan, had above one hundred of these slaves, whom he maintained with great care, in a village beyond the Cuban.

They infested the public roads, and sometimes even surprised the soldiers. Parties, indeed, had been sent to make reprisals on the left

bank of the Cuban, but it was difficult to distinguish the innocent from the guilty. Hence Suworow thought it expedient to cover all the right bank of that river with works. From its mouth to the lines of Caucasus, which had before been fortified, were small fortresses at intervals of ten miles, with intermediate forts of lesser dimensions. These works were merely repaired, and this undertaking Suworow and Lieutenant-Colonel Fock completed, without any engineer whatever. They each employed fifteen hundred men, and, as the whole winter passed away without snow or cold in Cuban, the work was finished in six weeks. They were indeed frequently interrupted by sudden attacks of the Circassians, though often with insignificant forces; but on some occasions the enemy fell on them in numbers, and as many as fifty men remained upon the field. When the works were completed, the incursions of the Turks became more rare, though they still continued to molest them, and the Cossacs suffered the least in these attacks.

In May, 1778, Prince Prozorowski left the Crimea for Petersburg, and Suworow took the command of the corps in that peninsula, and of the troops distributed over the country, as far as the Dnieper; forming together a body of sixty thousand men, under the command of Field-Marshal Romanzow. At that time, Lieutenant-General Tekelli commanded in the Ukraine, and Lieutenant-General Rhechefski in Poland. The Porte viewing the elevation of Schaim Ghiray, by no means with an indifferent eye, made preparations for war, and sent considerable numbers of troops into Moldavia, who were assembled near Schotin. They also ordered out a fleet of one hundred and sixty sail, fifteen of which were of the line, under the orders of the celebrated Hassan, Captain-Pacha, and of Alibey of Natolia. Suworow now fortified several peninsulas of the Crimea, and even caused intrenchments to be made in the mountains.

Although the principal troubles in the Crimea were appeased, the Turks still had eight or ten small ships before Achtiar, now called Sebastopolis. They had arrived there during the winter, with the design to excite an insurrection among the Tartars. To get rid of them at once, Suworow went on horseback to reconnoitre along the shore, in the neighbourhood of Backtschisarey, accompanied by the Khan. Having observed the most essential points, he extended his troops during the night along the two sides of the bason, and fortified the mouth of the port. Day put a stop to their labours, which were resumed in the following night. The pretext for these operations was, that the Turks, having disembarked to bring their cattle on shore, had killed a Cossac who approached them; and that a packet had been detained at Constantinople. The Turks perceiving there was a design to blockade them, quitted the port during the night, and went out to sea. These transactions took place in July.

The grand fleet of the Turks, which was still at sea, sent two deputies ashore, who, immediately on landing, made a formal protest, in the name of their commander, against the entrance of the Russians into the Crimea, and more especially against the presence of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea; and expressed themselves with great severity, calling the Russian fleet corsairs, as that sea belonged exclusively to the Grand Seignior.

Suworow received these deputies with the greatest politeness, and at their departure delivered to them and to the Khan an answer in writing, of which the substance was, that the Tartar government had demanded of the empress, the aid of Russian troops, and that consequently that government had no occasion for the assistance of the Turks; that the Russian fleet cruised in those seas for their safety; and that as to the name

of corsair, used by the Turkish admiral, he was responsible for that insult to his master, the Grand Seignior, who was the friend of Russia.

During their stay on shore, the deputies perceived, with much surprise and uneasiness, the fortifications erected in various places; and, shortly after their departure, in August, the whole of the Turkish fleet appeared off the coast of the Crimea. It extended from Kerschi to Kaslow, and the little Russian fleet remained in the neighbourhood of Jenkala. The Turkish fleet were in want of fresh water, and were desirous of procuring some on shore; but were prevented by Russian picquets, who were posted at every point, and ready to fire upon them. This refusal was given under a pretence, that the dryness of the season occasioned a want of water among the inhabitants; so that the admiral was not allowed to procure fresh water for himself. Suworow had given strict orders on this subject, because he thought it might, perhaps, be an artifice of the Turks to send men on shore.

A fortnight after, the whole Turkish fleet once more gained the offing, and retired to Constantinople.

Suworow had been ordered by his court to transplant some Greek and Armenian Christians from the Crimea into Russia. Among these were many persons of property, who paid a considerable revenue to the Khan. This delicate commission, therefore, required considerable circumspection, and as two ministers of the Khan strongly opposed the measure, Suworow placed a guard before their houses, with cannon, until they should desist. The metropolitan of the Greeks, the chief of the Armenians, and the curate of the Catholics, perfectly coincided in the views of Suworow, and in the space of a month the Christians abandoned their dwellings, and emigrated with their property and cattle to Russia, where they established themselves in the government of Catherinoslow. This colony consisted of about twenty thousand men. Suworow procured for them as many post horses as possible, and other conveniences for travelling, distributing to the poor a ducat each, previous to their departure.

In October, Suworow placed his troops in winter quarters, and having confided the command of the corps of Cuban, to Major-General Kayser, remained himself at Kaslow.

In the course of the summer, the Attukays attacked them with a few hundred men, with an intention of surprising and carrying off the horses of a squadron of hussars, which were at pasture. The captain of the squadron opposed them with his men on foot, who defended themselves with their carbines: but the Attukays used their rifle-barrelled guns so skilfully, that the whole squadron were cut to pieces. The infantry, who were intrenched, took no part in this affair, because their commanders were at variance;—the usual fate of small detachments, when employed without sufficient precautions. In other respects every thing succeeded perfectly well in that quarter, and the Circassians were repulsed with loss in almost every engagement. Colonels Hamborn and Stoeritsch attacked the great Abascians, and the territory of the Attukays, with success. Although both sides sustained loss, that of the enemy was much the greatest, and the Russians succeeded in their object of making their frontiers respected.

In the spring of 1779, Suworow took the field with a large body of troops, and established himself near Karasubasar, where he made them perform several manœuvres. Towards the month of June, the Porte acknowledged Schaim Ghiray as Kahn of the Tartars of the Crimea, by a treaty concluded between the Russians and the Turks. This was what Russia demanded. The Grand Seignior, as Calif, sent Khan a sabre and a caftan, which the latter accepted; but, contrary to custom,

would not permit the deputies to put them on him, but ordered both the weapon and the dress to be placed in his cabinet.

At the end of June, the Russian troops marched from the Crimea and Cuban on their return to Russia. The forts were abandoned, and the troops were reviewed and inspected in the various camps. Only a few thousand men were left in the environs of Kinburn and Jenikala, and the Aulic Counsellor Constantinow remained with the Khan, under the title of *Chargé d'Affaires*.

At Pultava, Suworow received the command of the troops of Little Russia, where the empress, as a testimony of her approbation, gave him a snuff-box, with her portrait set in diamonds.—Here he did not continue long, as he received orders, at the beginning of the winter, to return to Petersburg.

He was received there with the greatest attention, and the court gave him the command of a secret expedition on the Caspian Sea. The empress presented him with the star of the Order of Alexander, embellished with diamonds. It was the same she had herself worn on a habit of that order.

In March, 1780, Suworow went to Astracan, where he made the necessary dispositions, and procured the most exact information respecting Persia; in which empire, some troubles had arisen, and a bloody war commenced between the Khans, after the death of Nadir Schah. He reconnoitred the Seven Months of the Wolga and the neighbouring coasts of the Caspian: but the expedition did not take place, although the corps and troops were already set down in the war-list for that service. Suworow remained some months at Astracan, after which he received the command of the division of Casan, in which province he arrived in 1781, and continued there a considerable time.

CHAP. VI.

The Tartars take the Oath of Allegiance to Russia.—Expedition against the Nogays beyond the Cuban.

THE Sultan Mahomet Ghiray, being a sworn enemy to the Khan Schaim Ghiray, although his nearest relation, stirred up the Tartars against the Khan, who was then in his capital. This revolt broke out in autumn, and the Khan fled, accompanied by his most faithful servants to Kaffa, where he embarked, and arrived by the sea of Azof, at Petrowsk, a Russian fortress, built on the northern coast.

Towards the end of 1782, Prince Potemkin arrived at Cherson, with a commission from the empress; and, having sent for Suworow, together with the division of Casan, had an interview with the Khan at Petrowsk, and immediately set off for Petersburg.

The Khan returned to Balktschisarey, accompanied by a considerable number of Russian troops, and the troubles were very speedily appeased. The malcontents had proclaimed his eldest brother, Batyr Ghiray, khan in his place. The other brother, Arslar Ghiray, who commanded in Cuban, as *seraskier* of the Tartars of Nogay, was at that time with his elder brother in the Crimea; and both they and their suites were carried off by the Russians, who after keeping them prisoners for some time, embarked them on the Cuban, and restored them their liberty; so that the whole terminated without much effusion of blood. But the rebel chief, Mahomet Ghiray, being arrested, was stoned, by order of the Khan, and several other Tartars, who persisted in their rebellion, were punished with death.

Suworow now set off for Saint Demetrius, and for Azof, where he again took the command of the Cuban, at the beginning of the winter. The corps consisted of twelve battalions, with their artillery and heavy field-pieces, twenty squadrons of dragoons, six regiments of Cossacs, and the remainder of the militia of the Don, under their commander, Iloweiski.

At the end of May, Prince Potemkin again went to Cherson, sent for Suworow, deliberated with him, and returned to Saint Demetrius.

Six corps were now set on foot, besides two in Poland, to keep the Turks in awe. The first of these corps was stationed at Kotmisch, under the command of Prince Repnin; the second, at Humann, under Count Soltikow; the third, as a body of reserve, in Little Russia; the fourth, as a troop of execution, in the Government of the Crimea, under Prince Potemkin himself; the fifth, was that of Cuban, under Suworow; and the sixth, in Caucasus, under Paul Potemkin.

The rendezvous of Suworow's troops was under the fortress of Jay, fifteen miles from Azof, in the wilds of Cuban. He hastened the assembling of his regiments, several of which had considerable marches to perform, some coming from distant quarters near the Don, and others from the lines of Caucasus.

In the course of June, part of the troops having arrived in the neighbourhood of Jay, Suworow sent a proclamation, inviting the tribes of the Tartar hordes of Nogay to come and see him, treated them as old acquaintance, and gave them a grand gala in the wilds; at which above three thousand Nogay Tartars were present. Their behaviour was friendly, and they returned home the following day.

As the troops arrived, they were sent forward without loss of time, to occupy with redoubts, the lines from Jay, as far as Tamann, where the principal points of Kopyl and Turkey were. Suworow remained near Jay, with four battalions and their field-pieces, ten squadrons of dragoons, and two regiments of Cossacs.

On the 28th of June, which was the anniversary of the accession of the empress, the Nogay hordes again assembled, with a numerous train of attendants, in consequence of being invited to the feast. They came to the number of five or six thousand, and the whole of the country round Jay was covered with their tents.

Schaim Ghiray, khan of the Nogay Tartars, now abdicated his dignity, at the same time notifying to the Tartars; 1st. That he had come to that resolution of his own accord; 2d. That they were at liberty to choose his successor; 3d. That he was determined to live and die among them. Prince Potemkin immediately published a manifesto from the empress, with a supplement in his own name, ordering all the Tartars to take the oath of fidelity to the empress. These manifestoes were also sent into the Cuban, a little before the 20th of June.

On this occasion, the troops were distributed in proper order, and in several divisions in the environs of Jay; and, when divine service was concluded, the Nogay chiefs assembled, and in the presence of Suworow, publicly swore, on the Koran, fidelity and homage to the empress. They afterwards went to their tribes, and made them take the same oath. The whole of this ceremony was performed with the greatest solemnity, amidst the continual discharge of artillery, and songs of joy. Several of the Tartars received appointments in the Russian service, the oldest being made staff officers, and some others subalterns.

When the whole was concluded, a grand feast was given, in an immense open place, in the wilds. The guests were seated on the ground, in the manner of the Tartars, and distributed in a number of small groups, all placed according to their rank. The dinner consisted, prin-

cipally, of boiled and roast meat: a hundred oxen, and eight hundred sheep, were killed on the occasion; and as the laws of the Tartars did not permit them to drink wine, but only Sago brandy, five hundred eimers (thirty-two thousand pints) of that liquor were provided, and the company allowed to drink at pleasure; besides which, English porter was served to the chiefs, who dined at Suworow's table. This party drank healths in a large cup, which was handed round the table, accompanied by discharges of cannon, and continual cries of joy, and of "Urrah and Allah!" The other companies did the same, and mirth and happiness prevailed throughout the scene. Russians and Tartars were mingled together, and, after dinner, races were performed, on all sides, between the Tartars and the Cossacs. Some of the Tartars died, in consequence of drinking to excess; which they consider as an honour in their great feasts. In the evening, a second feast was served, which continued great part of the night.

A similar entertainment was given the following day, the 29th of June, which was that of St. Peter and St. Paul, the grand duke's patron, when a breakfast was given, after which, the Tartars took their leave embracing the Russians as brethren.

Immediately after the oath had been taken, Suworow sent a courier to Prince Potemkin, with this act of faith and homage of the Tartars. Those of the Crimea soon followed their example.

When the Nogays were returned to Jay, their first step was to administer the same oath to their tribes, in the presence of the Russian staff and other officers.

Soon after, Suworow received a letter from the empress to the following effect:

To our Lieutenant-General de Suworow,

"In the affairs confided to your care, and particularly in the commission you have borne, under the direction of our General Prince Potemkin, for the re-union of the various nations of the Russian empire, you have shewn a zeal and activity for our service, which has excited our particular attention and favour. Willing to give you a public testimony of our approbation, we hereby grant you the grand cross of the equestrian order of Saint Wolodimir, of the first class, of which we send you the decorations. We command you to receive, and wear them, according to the statutes. We are, affectionately,

CATHERINE."

Czarcoselo, July 28, 1783.

As the constancy of the Nogays was wholly uncertain, and could not be relied on, it was proposed to move all their tribes by small degrees, to the waste lands of Uralsk, and disarm them whenever an opportunity should offer. A very extensive cordon was formed from the river of Jay to the middle of the Don; and, in the course of July, all the Tartars of Nogay assembled near Jay.

Here it will be proper to speak more at large of this nation, so celebrated in the ancient times; a nation, with whom, five hundred years ago, Gengis Khan conquered Asia, as far as the confines of China; and among whom Tamerlane was born. The Nogay Tartars pretend to come from the Usbecks. Tschutschi, eldest son of Gengis Khan, being, with his brothers, in China, at the siege of a fortress, was reprimanded, by his father, for some faults committed there. Enraged at this, he fled to the Kuptschacs, and, though they already had a khan, took part in the government, in which he shewed great penetration. He afterwards continued as sovereign over this nation, who, at that time, had in their power the greater part of Russia; their frontiers extending along the Wolga, as far as Penza, Arsamas, and the great forest of Muron, where intrenchments are still to be seen. He built a residence for him-

self, at Sarayscheck, on the river Aktoban, nine miles from the rich and extensive city of Jarizio, for which purpose he sent for architects from Moscow. The ruins of some of the streets, and large squares, where the Russian princes were obliged to pay their tribute, are still in existence. The successors of Tschutschi governed with moderation, and did not interfere in matters of religion; the patriarch retained his authority, and the laws were on the same footing as before. The Russian princes continued to submit to the Kuptschacs till the time of the celebrated Mamay, who was, properly, a grand vizir among the Tartars; and who, having carried his arms into the interior of Russia, within fifteen wersts of Moscow, was completely beaten, and repulsed by the great Prince Demetrius Donskoy. From that period, intestine division, and epidemic disorders, successively depopulated their hordes; which, originally, consisted of several hundred thousands. At length, the Czar Iwan Walsilowitsch, who made himself master of the kingdoms of Kasan and Astracan, repulsed these Tartars in the wilds of Uralsk, behind the Wolga; and, towards the close of the last century, several of them, traversing the wilds of Cuban, fled through the Crimea, to take refuge in Bessarabia, and placed themselves under the protection of the Turks.

Bady Khan, second son of Gengis, was to bring all the rest of Russia entirely under subjection to him. He treated the princes who submitted with great moderation, but was extremely rigorous toward those who resisted his authority. The celebrated Grand Duke, Alexander Newski de Wolodimir refused to wait on him when he passed, and as he persisted in his refusal three times, he was required to make satisfaction by fire-ordeal. This he also refused, and went to the Khan, saying, "I am willing to acknowledge you as sovereign, but cannot honour your gods, as I only believe in one." The Khan was so well satisfied with this firm answer, that he left the prince in possession of his estates, and afterwards added to them.

This Khan traversed Poland, and his army advanced as far as the frontiers of Silesia. Wherever these Nomades passed, they left colonies behind them, branches of which are still to be found near Moscow, and in Poland. From them are descended the families of Beliak and Korizki.

The tribes of the Nogay Tartars were distinguished by the following names:—the Upper and Lower Gedissans, the Great and Little Tshamburluks, the Gedischkulers to the right and left, the Kuptschacs, and the Akermans. These last had been much diminished by a violent epidemical disorder, which prevailed among them when they emigrated from Bessarabia to Cuban, in the last war. These nations, who were once so formidable, and who were able to send a hundred thousand cavalry into the field, are now reduced to less than one-third of their ancient population. They have always continued to pursue a pastoral life; living on the produce of their flocks, and eat rice instead of bread; as they began very late to cultivate wheat. Their dress is very simple; and a new sheep's skin serves them for holiday clothes. They have few good fire-arms, and, in general, make great use of bows and arrows: they have also javelins made of a bad kind of wood, which is found in these deserts. They likewise arm themselves with a sabre, and many of them use their knives as poniards. In battle, they also employ large hammers, which they fasten to their hands with a thong of leather. Such was the manner of life of the Nogay Tartars, the descendants of the celebrated Gengis Khan.

Their march towards the Don, and the wilds of Uralsk, was divided into several columns, under an escort of Russian troops. At the end of July, when they were half way to the Don, Schaim Ghiray arrived at Tamann, together with his suite, by the strait of Jenikala, where he cir-

culated seditious letters, and secretly stirred up the Nogay hordes. Hence arose a considerable revolt, and the rebels retired to the river Cuban, where they met with resistance from those who remained faithful to Russia; among whom the commander of the Gedissans, and old Mussabeg, chief of the Tschamburluks, deserve to be particularly distinguished. They had many engagements with their countrymen, in which much blood was spilt, and Mussabeg himself was severely wounded in the neck with a sabre.

Suworow was unwilling to use force for the restoration of tranquillity. The Tartars marched against the line of forts; and, to the number of several thousand men, advanced to the camp, without suffering themselves to be broken. On attempting to pass a morass, where an officer was posted with a company of fusileers, and a piece of artillery, by whom they were resisted, they engaged him, and advanced with their chief, who pressed forward with the utmost fury. The little platoon, however, defended themselves long enough to receive the reinforcement of a squadron of dragoons, who were encamped at the distance of a mile. An hour after, Colonel Telegin, who was at a still greater distance, arrived, in the utmost haste, with two battalions, who immediately broke the enemy's ranks, and defeated and dispersed the Tartars. This engagement cost them five hundred men. The post which Colonel Telegin had abandoned, was also a very important pass; the Nogays took advantage of the opportunity, and several thousand of them traversed the morass, and fled into the country of the Temigois, in the Naurus, behind the river Cuban; but being pursued, they abandoned their immense herds of cattle, and removed to a greater distance. The booty consisted of about thirty thousand horses, forty thousand horned cattle, and above two hundred thousand sheep.

Suworow, who was in the middle of the line, made a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Leschtewitsch, inspector-general of the Nogays: Here he was informed, that Taw Sultan Mursa had been plotting a new conspiracy. This Murea, governor of the young sultan, who was nephew to Schaim Ghiray, was desirous of raising his pupil to the dignity of Khan, and had already been the frequent instigator of revolts. The conspiracy soon broke out, and *kasanka* was the watchword they adopted. They packed up their *kibiks* (tents), placed the whole on carriages, together with the least of their children, and drove their cattle before them, having, previous to their departure, massacred the Russians who had been left to watch them, and who were unable to save themselves by flight. The troops of the cordon, who were the nearest, hastened to attack them, but who were obliged to retreat from the inferiority of their numbers. Taw Sultan attacked Jay, at the head of a few thousand men, and though repulsed with loss, continued his march towards the river Cuban, and collected the rest of the Nogays, as also some of the chiefs of those who had continued faithful; and, among the rest, Halli Effendi, with his wife, whom he carried away. Most of the faithful Tartars encamped in the environs of Jay.

In August, Suworow assembled his troops in one body, near Kopyl, and caused barracks to be prepared for the approaching winter-quarters. At the end of the month, the Tartars made an attack beyond the Cuban with ten thousand men, and traversed the wilds to fall upon Jay, where a sufficient garrison had been left. They attacked the intrenchments, during three following days, with so much impetuosity, that they lost four hundred men, and had two hundred taken prisoners in a sally. They then took to flight, but were unable to carry off several of their men who had remained behind.

In the course of September, Prince Potemkin, generalissimo of all the forces, ordered Suworow to arrest Schaim Ghiray, at Tamann, to put his corps into winter-quarters on the Don, and to put an end to the operation he intended to undertake against the Nogays.

The first of these measures did not take place. Suworow had already left Kopyl when the orders arrived, and was under cover in a wood two miles from that place. Major-General Jelagin was then at Temann with Colonel Holle. To him Suworow immediately dispatched a courier, who, passing the night at Kopyl, where he was to be joined by the necessary escort, was obliged to wait till the next day, because General Philippow was in bed, and had given orders that he should not be disturbed. This general gave the courier an escort of about thirty Cossacs, who were cut to pieces on the road, by above a hundred Abascians, and the courier was obliged to return. Isaiow, colonel of a regiment of Cossacs, was ordered, with the utmost haste, to join Jelagin, near Temann, and he accordingly set forward on the march.

In the night, previous to his arrival, Schaim Ghiray was informed of the fate which threatened him, and, having with him a numerous body of men, speedily mounted his horse, and, together with his people, hastened to the banks of the Cuban, which is but two miles from thence, where he found some boats, which Jelagin had not removed; he knowing nothing of the project, and having always been treated with politeness by Schaim Ghiray. Jelagin and Isaiow pursued him; but he had already passed the river. In vain they called after him, but he answered their solicitations with excuses, and retired into Circassia.

The detachment, appointed for the expedition on the left bank of the Cuban, consisted of sixteen companies of infantry, in four platoons, each of which had two light field-pieces, sixteen squadron of dragoons, with the same number of pieces of artillery, and four regiments of Cossacs. The Commanding Officer Ilowewski was ordered to march directly towards the Cuban, with twelve regiments of Cossacs, each five hundred men strong, and to make a junction with Suworow at an appointed time and place.

This corps had performed a march of thirty miles. They ascended the right bank of the Cuban, always advancing by night, and in the day time halting in the woods. They proceeded in the greatest silence, and without signals, because the Circassians had strong pickets on the left banks, and they were anxious to avoid discovery. For the same reason, Suworow having before met a Turkish messenger from Sutschuk, replied to his enquiries: "It is a small detachment, which remained behind, and which I am conducting to the corps of Caucasus."

The Grand Quarter-Master Foedorow was on horseback in the van, and as there was no road along the bank, he posted two Cossacs at every quarter of a league as guides. When they arrived opposite to the country occupied by the Attukays, on the left bank, they found so little wood, that they could not conceal their march. The river, too, was very narrow in that part, and the Attukays fired across it, both with muskets and bows and arrows. They did not, however, much annoy the Russians, who were careful not to answer their fire. Towards noon, Suworow sent for the Bey who commanded there, and severely reprimanded him for this conduct; and the Bey dispersed the offenders by driving them away with whips. As to the destination of the troops, the same explanation was given to the Bey as to the Turkish messenger from Sutschuk.

At length, the corps approached the river Laba, which arises in Mount Caucasus, in the province of Cuban. Here they met with no more wood, and the troops concealed themselves, by encamping in hollows; but were not molested by any enemy whatever.

Not far from the bank were some hills of considerable height. Suworow ascended them, and perceived some Nogays making hay; and when he saw the distant smoke of their fires, he was fully confirmed in the information he had received, that this was the place where the Nogay Tartars were encamped. The Russians halted during the day. In the afternoon, Iloweiski, the commanding officer on the Don, joined them, according to appointment, with his twelve regiments of Cossacs, and at dusk they marched towards the right bank of the Cuban, which in that part is flat, and covered with fine forests. On their arrival the moon shone very bright.

In this place the Cuban is a full quarter of a mile broad; and as they had no pontoons, they prepared to ford, or swim across it, and sent forward some Cossacs to find out the fordable parts. The infantry stripped themselves, and forded the river naked, carrying their arms and cartouch boxes on their heads, being frequently up to their shoulders in water. The cavalry took the clothes of the infantry on the cruppers of the horses, and carried the ammunition two by two, that the powder might not be wetted. Thus they passed the river in companies and squadrons; the horse crossing somewhat higher, to break the force of the current. In the middle of the stream was a spacious island, where they halted for a short time, when, in the same order, they gained the left bank, which they found very steep, and covered with rocks. Even the Cossacs had great difficulty to get on shore on horseback, and above all the dragoons, who carried the ammunition; and it required great labour to hoist up the artillery, and the rest of the baggage, with ropes. The infantry climbed up, and dressed themselves, but the banks were so full of rocks, that they could scarcely make use of the intrenching tools which they had brought with them.

All being now in order, they began their march. Having proceeded nearly a mile, they came to a morass, which it was necessary to pass. They ascended the right bank of the Laba, and, having proceeded another mile, the van guard met a patrol, whom they made prisoners, and who served them as guides.

The next morning they surprised the Nogays. The Cossacs, whose country on the Don that nation had formerly ravaged, now took the most dreadful revenge. The massacre continued till noon. This event took place near an old ruined castle, in the neighbourhood of Kermetschuk.

After halting an hour, they advanced two miles farther. When they arrived at the forest of Farisch, which extends as far as Mount Caucasus, the Russians attacked the rest of the Nogay Tartars. The engagement was as vigorous as that of the morning, though many Tartars took to flight as soon as they were informed of this sudden attack. But the Termigois and the Nawrus, in whose country this action happened, and who defended the Nogays, suffered a considerable loss. The prince of the Nawrus was killed, and his daughter led away captive.

The light troops fought on both banks of the Laba. The engagement continued until the evening, when the victorious army reposed in the field of battle, which was in a plain, and the next day pursued the enemy to a distance of some miles, though without being able to overtake them. The conquerors returned on the following day, and repassed the Cuban.

From the time of Mamay, of whom we have spoken above, and who was defeated by Demetrius Donskoy, the Nogays had never been so severely handled as on this occasion, which happened on the 1st of October. In the two battles, about four thousand persons, men and women, remained upon the field of battle, which extended a mile and a

half along their tents. The Cossacs, according to the custom of those nations, carried with them a great number of young children.

When the Russians returned to the right bank of the Cuban, the commanding officer Howeiski returned with his troops towards the Don. At that time the troops had already set off for Kopyl, to go into winter quarters in the same canton, agreeably to their orders. The corps detached from Suworow did the same, and that general retained only a few companies of infantry, two pieces of cannon, a squadron of dragoons, and a regiment of Cossacs, with which he marched across the wilds to the fortress of Jay. He had above forty German miles to go, and more than ten rivers to cross. In fording these his troops were frequently up to their middle in water, and were obliged to throw bridges over the deeper channels. The want of wood obliged them to make these bridges of reeds and turf, which lasted, at the utmost, but four-and-twenty hours, as the current destroyed them; and when the troops did not make haste to pass, it became necessary to make others. Some Tartars, who acted as guides across the wilds, directed their march too much to the northward, which caused them to make a false march of ten miles. At length their provisions began to fail them; and, on the last day, were entirely consumed.

At the end of October they arrived at fort Jay, where Suworow made the necessary dispositions. There had always been a sufficient number of men in the castle and fort of Jay, because the chiefs of the Nogay hordes were there, under the inspection of Lieutenant-Colonel Leschke-witsh; and after the separation of the Seraskier, Arstan Ghiray, his successor, Hallil Effendi, governor-general of the Tartar tribes which had remained behind, encamped in the neighbourhood.

When Suworow arrived, he paid some visits, and particularly to his friend Mursa Bey, prince of the Tschamberluks, who was a venerable old man. He had not yet recovered the wound in his neck; but was highly gratified to see Suworow in good health. He embraced him with tears in his eyes, and called him his son.

Suworow did not stay many days. In the beginning of November he went by Azof to St. Demetrius, leaving, as a garrison in the castle, a company of grenadiers, one of fusileers, and a regiment of Cossacs. There were twelve pieces of cannon in the fort.

Except Taw Sultan and a few others, almost all those who had fled towards the left bank of the Cuban wrote to Suworow, confessing their error, and promising that in the spring they would return to their former positions, which many of them actually did.

The Russians, after their departure from that country, being much dispersed, were attacked throughout the winter by the Circassians, and especially by the Pagans of Abascia. Many of the Russians were killed, and others carried off and sold as slaves in Natolia. At length, however, they assembled in great numbers, and put themselves in a state of defence.

Among the Tartars who returned was the ci-devant Hallil Effendi, who had presented himself, with some of his followers, before the end of the autumn.

There are at present, on the north coast of the sea of Azof, about three thousand kibiks, or families of these Tartars, each family, or kibik, consisting of four or five persons. After their emigration from Bessarabia, into the wilds of Cuban, there remained about one thousand families under the protection of the Turks, and on the left bank of the Cuban, in the wilds of Attukay, nearly one thousand more; whom Bajazel Mursa promised to remove to join the rest. Several of their families became poor, in consequence of changing their residence, the length of their

journey having obliged them to abandon their cattle, in which the whole wealth of these wandering nations consists, or to part with them for very inconsiderable prices.

In the course of the autumn the plague made some ravages at Cherson, and spread as far as the Don. It continued till Christmas, but such precautions were taken that not more than a hundred persons fell victims to it on the banks of the Don, of whom not one-third were soldiers.

Suworow passed the winter at St. Demetrius, where the chiefs of the Tartars who remained behind, and with whom he was on friendly terms, frequently visited him. Mursa Bey had now recovered from his wound. Mechmed Bey, the chief of the Códissans, often joked with him at table, on his being still inclined to marry; and Suworow one day asking him whether he was serious, Mursa Bey replied, with much simplicity, "Mechmed Bey is right;" and immediately requested the general to make him a present of a beautiful Tartar girl of sixteen years of age, whom he wished to marry. Suworow bought a young Tartar slave of a Cossac for one hundred rubles, and sent her to Mursa Bey, who accordingly married her. He lived some years after this transaction, and died at the age of a hundred and eight years, having almost reached the age of Attila, king of the Huns. He retained the use of his faculties till the last, except that his eyes could scarcely bear the light. He was a man of a strong complexion, almost constantly on horseback; and, notwithstanding his great age, an excellent companion. He was very much attached to cleanliness, but despised all luxury. He was faithful in his friendships, and the friend of the poor, and his greatest pleasure was to be their benefactor. He was a great eater, and at meals drank pure sago brandy. His servants took him from table, and carried him to bed like a prince. Suworow regarded him with great esteem and attachment.

The *ci-devant* Khan Schaim Ghiray, who had fled towards the left bank of the Cuban, returned in the spring of 1784, into the Crimea, by Tamann and Jenikala, and set off for Woronitsch, which was the place of his destination. He passed some years in Russia, and afterwards returned. The Turks received him at Chotzim in a manner suited to the dignity of a Khan. He then went to Constantinople, but was not permitted to enter that city, and was sent into banishment at Rhodes, where he was put to death in the most perfidious manner. According to the laws of Turkey, he could not be condemned to death; the Khans, and all the descendants of Gengis, being expressly excepted from all capital punishments; but it was alleged, as a pretext, that he was no longer Khan, since he had voluntarily abandoned that dignity.

In the summer of the same year, 1784, Suworow left the Nogays, and set off for Moscow. He had gained their friendship, and they had great reliance on his promises. But unfortunately this confidence could not be mutual; for no dependence can be placed on those nations, who are all equally inconstant with the rest of the Nomades, and know no law but their own will. Their conduct is determined by books of predictions, or dreams; which, with them, are sufficient motives for violating the most solemn engagements.

Suworow went first to the division of Valadimir; and, in 1785, to that of St. Petersburg. On his arrival at the capital, he was received with the greatest distinction, and loaded with favours by the empress,

CHAP. VII.

IN the beginning of the month of September, 1796, General Suworow quitted Petersburg for Kremenschuck. Prince Potemkin was at that time there on a visit to his new government of Catherinoslaw and Taurida, which, a short time before, had been called the Crimea. In every place where the prince passed some time, every one was eager to pay him homage, and entertainments were prepared for his amusement. He was received with universal joy as the harbinger of her imperial Majesty, and, for whose arrival, he had made the necessary preparations.

Accordingly, in the month of February, 1787, the empress arrived at Kiowie. Prince Potemkin and General Suworow set off at the same time; and Field-Marshal Romanzow was already at Kiowie, in the character of governor-general. Many travellers of distinction resorted thither on this extraordinary occasion; and, as the imperial court remained there during several weeks, this town became the temporary residence of all the nobility of the province.

The King of Poland came no farther than Kanief, on the Dnieper, as, according to the constitutional laws of his country, he could not pass its frontiers. He there received every mark of respect from the attendants on the Russian court, and particularly distinguished General Suworow, whom he had known during the war of the confederation.

During the residence of the court at Kiowie, Suworow received the command of a corps on the Bog, to which he had not hitherto been attached. This arrangement was made by the special order of the empress, and her majesty was desirous that he should always be on duty near her.

Immediately after the festival of Easter, the empress continued her journey to Taurida. The Emperor, Joseph the Second, accompanied her, under the title of Count Falkenstein, and as he always wore a white uniform, many persons, and Suworow among the rest, took him at first for a Russian officer. This monarch, who was well acquainted with the extraordinary talents and character of Suworow, frequently conversed with him, upon political and military affairs, during his residence at Cherson.

When the empress actually set out for Taurida, Suworow took the command of a body of cavalry at Blankisna, about ten miles from Cherson, on the road to Pultawa; and when her imperial majesty returned from thence, he appeared at the head of his corps, to do her all military honour. He then escorted her to Pultawa, where she graciously dismissed him, with the present of a box enriched with her cypher in diamonds.

Prince Potemkin afterwards returned to his government with the title of Tauritschefski, governor of Taurida; and, having made the necessary arrangements there, he set out to visit his estate at Smeale, which he had just purchased of Prince Lubomirski, on the frontiers of Poland. General Suworow accompanied him thither, and left him in the month of August, to take the command of the corps of Cherson and Kinburn.

During this journey of the empress, Bulgagow, the Russian minister at Constantinople, came from that place, in order to pay his court to his imperial mistress. This mark of respect, which could not be well avoided, and seemed to be nothing more than what the etiquette of his situation required, gave umbrage to the Porte; whose uneasiness soon became very apparent. Within a few days after his arrival, Bulgakow received information that his presence was absolutely necessary at Constantinople; he, accordingly, returned there, with all possible speed, and found the predominant party in the Divan disposed to war.

For several years an Ottoman fleet had regularly been seen to cruise for a short time before Oczakow; but it was far more considerable than it had hitherto been in the summer of 1787. It consisted of twelve ships of the line, seven frigates, eight chebecs, five kirlangithsches, and twenty-five gun-boats.

The Russian fleet at Cherson was very inferior in number and equipment to that of the Turks: it was moored on the western bank of the Liman, at five miles from Cherson, on the side of Oczakow. Two ships had indeed been lately launched at Cherson, in the presence of the emperor, which were called the Joseph and Wolodimir; but both the one and the other were without equipage.

Suworow, with his usual attention, examined the country that surrounded Cherson, and made the necessary distribution of troops, in case the Turks should attempt an attack by land; or effect a descent from their ships. He fortified, with great care, the bank of the Dnieper and the Bog, to guard the fords of these rivers; and paid particular attention to the peninsula of Kinburn. He had under his command in that quarter twelve squadrons of light horse, ten squadrons of dragoons, four regiments of Cossacs, and four battalions of fusileers, who formed a camp in the vicinity of Kinburn.

This town is but ill defended by its walls, which are surrounded by a glacis. The ditch is but shallow, and it is impossible to increase the depth; as the ground is sandy, and water is found very near the surface. On one side of the glacis is the mouth of the Dnieper, and, on the other side, the Black Sea. There was in the bay of Kinburn no force but a single frigate and a chaloupe of twelve guns.

There was a regular correspondence between Kinburn and Oczakow, as they were only separated by a short passage of two miles across the Mouth of the Dnieper. Colonel Dunzelmann, who commanded at Kinburn, had occasion to send an officer to the Bacha of Oczakow. When the official conversation was concluded, the Bacha ordered his people to retire, and enquired of the officer concerning the news of the day; who having replied, that he had none to communicate, the honest open-hearted Bacha informed him that the turbulent heads at Constantinople had declared war against Russia, and that the Turkish fleet would soon be in motion; to attack the two vessels in the bay of Kinburn. To complete his liberal procedure, the Bacha ordered a Tschautch (a kind of patrol) to attend the officer as an escort; and the event proved the necessity of the precaution; as he was attacked on his return by two Turks, whom the guard repulsed and conducted him safe to Kinburn.

In the afternoon of the following day, August 19, 1787, the intelligence of the Bacha was realised, for the frigate and gun-boat were fiercely attacked by several Turkish vessels. The engagement lasted some time; and the gun-boat not making sufficient way in following the frigate, was in danger of being cut off; but the officer who commanded her, having fired a broad-side with such effect at the vessel, that was first in pursuit, as to sink it; the rest did not venture to risk a similar fate. Another of the Turkish vessels also foundered; so that the Russian frigate and chaloupe, though they had greatly suffered, at length escaped, and retreated to Gluboka, where they were repaired.

Thus did hostilities break out on the part of the Turks, without a preliminary declaration of war. From that moment the Russians kept themselves upon their guard; and employed every necessary precaution. Suworow accordingly took the command of Kinburn upon himself, and ceded that of Cherson to General Bilikow. The whole of the troops under his command, amounted to about thirty thousand men.

As the Turks had a very superior force at sea, and were in a condition to give an irreparable blow to the naval force of Russia in the Black Sea, the first care of Suworow was to secure the bay of Gluboka, and the marine of Cherson. He accordingly ordered a battery to be erected before Gluboka of twenty pieces of cannon, eighteen and twenty-four pounders, to command both the entrances; and five lesser batteries on the island below Cherson, in order to produce a cross fire.

The Turks took a vessel laden with provisions; and at the mouth of the Bog, they surprised in a public house, about twenty Cossacs and Ukraïn peasants, who were either cut in pieces or made prisoners.

They now commenced the bombardment of Kinburn, which continued several days without interruption. Three of their bombs fell in the barrack of the commandant, and the tent of General Suworow was carried away by the explosion of a shell.

The place, however, made a vigorous defence. Two of the enemy's frigates, which had ventured to approach too near, suffered very severely for their temerity; and ships of the line afterwards kept at a greater distance. One of them was blown up by the negligence of some of its crew.

At the close of this month, Admiral Woinowitsch set sail from Sewastopol for the coast of Varna. His fleet consisted of two vessels of the line, three frigates, and twelve small vessels; but was so unfortunate as to encounter a violent storm, which dispersed his ships. A line-of-battle ship, of sixty-six guns, which had suffered very much in its masts and rigging, was taken by the Turks; and a frigate went to the bottom with its whole equipage. The admiral had scarce collected his scattered fleet, when he was attacked by the Turks, and an engagement followed; but the Russians, notwithstanding their losses, and the bad condition of their ships, obtained the advantage of the enemy, and happily reached their destination.

The gun-boats of the Russians, and their double chaloupes, presented themselves at some distance from Gluboka, to tempt the Turks towards them, that they might seize the favourable moment of attacking them. The stratagem succeeded; the Turks commenced their manoeuvres with their chaloupes and other vessels; but, after an engagement, which was attended with no signal consequences on either side, they were driven back into Oczakow.

On the thirtieth of September, the fire of the Turks, upon Kinburn, was better sustained than it had hitherto been, and continued without interruption, to a very late hour of the night. Suworow, from his observations on the enemy's movements, conjectured that they actually meditated a descent upon the island. He accordingly prepared himself for the event, and forbade a single gun to be fired, on the side of the Russians.

On the morrow, at break of day, the Turks recommenced their bombardment; but the town made no return, nor was the morning gun fired. A great number of balls and bombs fell in the camp, and several tents were carried away. As that day was a festival of the Greek church, Suworow attended mass, with a considerable number of his officers.

In the mean time, thirty chaloupes, full of troops, ascended the Li-man, to about three miles above Kinburn; but they were no sooner disembarked than they were discovered by some Cossacs, who were posted upon a hill of sand. They first imagined the Turks to be deserters; but when they found their mistake, an engagement ensued, and the invaders were driven back to their vessels. The Turks had supposed, that Suworow would dispatch a detachment against these people, who were devoted to destruction, and proportionably weaken his garrison. But he was not the dupe of such a stratagem.

At nine in the morning, the Turks began to disembark their troops. The engineer Lafitte directed the operation ; which the Russians beheld without offering the least interruption. All their vessels, great and small, approached at different distances ; and, to cover them, they had formed a strong staccado, at the point of the peninsula, and at half a mile from the place.

The troops which were employed on the descent were the flower of the garrison of Oczakow, amounting to six thousand men, and were entirely infantry. The Bacha, who commanded, had, in order to invigorate their courage, ordered all the transport-vessels to return ; that they might have no other alternative, but to do their duty, as became them, or to find destruction in the sea, if they fled from the land. The detachment, which the Russians had to oppose them, was somewhat less than a thousand infantry, which was afterwards reinforced by four regiments of Cossacs, and about a thousand cavalry.

The Turks were no sooner disembarked, than they began to form intrenchments ; but the water gained upon them so fast, from a cause which has been already explained, that they could not give sufficient depth to their works. They, however, supplied this defect, by filling the sacks, with which they had the precaution to provide themselves, with sand, and they served as a rampart.

At noon, their dervises offered up the accustomed prayers, and the troops made their pious ablutions in the Black Sea. They then returned to their intrenchments, and proceeded in completing their works.

Suworow had given orders, that not a single shot should be discharged, or any sortie made, till the enemy were within two hundred yards of the glacis. The signal ordered for these operations, was a salute of artillery, from all the polygons which were on that side of the place.

At one, the Turkish advanced guard appeared at the distance named in the general's order ; when the signal was instantly given, and as quickly obeyed. Colonel Iasiow, with his regiment, a regiment of Cossacs, and two squadrons of light horse, turned the place to the left of the Black Sea, and fell upon the advanced guard, who were bringing up the scaling-ladders. They consisted of some hundred men, and were cut in pieces, or put to the sword. The Bacha, who refused to surrender, shared the same fate. He was well acquainted with the town of Kinburn, and had fixed on this side of it, from knowing it to be the least capable of resistance.

In the mean time, Orlow's regiment of infantry, sallied forth from the place, with the cavalry ; passed through the right wing of the enemy ; threw themselves into the intrenchments, and, with the bayonet, dispatched all who opposed them.

The Turkish ships cannonaded, with more than six hundred pieces of artillery, the front and flank of the troops, which had come forth from the town, but without any very destructive effect.

At this time, the Colonels of the Orlow and Iloweiski regiments arrived with them, and followed the cavalry towards the Black Sea. They fought with infinite spirit, as well as perseverance, and acquired great honour. Suworow now ordered the two battalions of Kaselow to advance, which composed the reserve. Major-General Reck, who commanded them, was dangerously wounded in the leg, and carried off the field. But neither these battalions, nor two squadrons of light-horse, who supported them, could resist the force and fierceness of the enemy : they faced about and fled, and the Turks, with their sabres and their poniards, made sad havock among them.

Suworow had a very narrow escape ; having had his horse shot under him by a cannon-ball ; he addressed himself to a Turk, for an horse

which he had just taken, and whom he mistook for a Cossac, as the Turks had only disembarked infantry. But he now found his mistake, and the sabre was uplifted, which would have destroyed him, if its descending stroke had not been arrested by the thrust of a bayonet, from a fusileer of Nouikow.

The situation of the Russians became very critical. They were overpowered by numbers, and compelled to retire to the Glacis. From time to time they appeared to recover themselves, and to gain ground; but, the Turks having received a large reinforcement, their efforts failed; the carnage became general; the dead, the dying, and the wounded, were seen on all sides; and the hostile troops were so confounded, that, on both sides, the artillery were commanded to discontinue their operations.

While the bloody career of slaughter was proceeding, a Turkish chebec and gun-boat, which approached within reach of the cannon of the place, blew up, with a most horrid explosion.

The day was now fast declining, when ten squadrons of light-horse arrived from their post, at the distance of four miles behind Kinburn: but, from the nature of the ground, they were compelled to charge the Turks in a mass. At this time, the infantry began to recover itself; and the Cossacs coming, from the sea-side, upon their flanks, the Turks began, in their turn, to give way to this united force. They opposed a defence full of vigour, which was roused almost to madness by their enraged Dervises, who mingled in the battle, and excited the Mahometans to the combat. These men became the martyrs of their zeal, and the death they inflamed others to seek, they themselves found.

The night now came on, and there was no moon. At this time, there arrived a small battalion of Muruni, of three hundred men, who came from the side of Cherson, worn out with fatigue; and two companies of reserve, employed to guard the baggage behind Kinburn. This reinforcement, however, decided the battle.

The Turks, finding themselves driven back towards the sea, turned upon their pursuers in despair. Their last fire continued for about half an hour, when they were totally defeated, being cut to pieces, or driven into the sea. Some of the fugitives, however, who, when they saw that their run-a-way comrades were lost in the waves, attempted, but in vain, to return to the charge. Others flattered themselves that they should escape, by swimming to Oczakow, but they likewise perished.

About ten at night, this bloody action, which had lasted, nine hours, was terminated. Twice the Russians were overpowered by numbers; nevertheless, the greater part of the Turkish army was left on the field, or perished in the sea. A very small number of them escaped.

As night was approaching, Suworow received a musket-shot in the left arm. The wound discharged a great quantity of blood, and there was no surgeon about him to dress it. He went, therefore, to the sea-side; and an officer of Cossacs, of Kutenikow, who followed with some men, washed his wound with sea-water, and bound it up with his cravat. With this dressing he re-mounted his horse, and returned to the field of battle. The Cossac officer was himself wounded, as were all those who were about Suworow's person during the engagement. Tischenko, a light-horseman, was his orderly attendant for the day, and was the only person, so situated, who escaped free from hurt. He was made serjeant-major, as a recompense for the services of the day.

When all was over, and the troops were ordered to re-enter the place, the cannonade suddenly re-commenced, but it lasted a very short time. A body of the Turks, who were not in the action, conceiving that the place was entirely without a garrison, hoped to take it by an attack from behind, but they were soon repulsed.

Suworow found himself extremely weak on his return to Kinburn. His wound was dressed by a surgeon, who wished him to take refreshments; but he was too much fatigued; and he grew rather worse after the operation.

This battle cost the Russians two hundred killed, among whom were many superior officers, and three hundred wounded.

Of the army of six thousand men, which the Turks had disembarked, not more than seven hundred escaped. The rest were either slain or drowned.—Among the dead there was a French engineer:—As to Lafitte, who had directed the descent, he disappeared before it was night.

Major-General Islinief, who was at the distance of eight miles behind Kinburn, found it impossible to reach it, with his reserve of ten squadrons of dragoons, till the action was over.

Whether the Turks had exhausted all their ammunition, or were discouraged by the bad success of their enterprise, is not a question that demands a moment's consideration; but they discontinued firing upon the place, and to the time of their departure for the Dardenelles, their artillery was silent; and the tour of the peninsula might be made at any time without the least danger.

On the morrow, at break of day, Suworow, who was perfectly recovered, observed from the ramparts, that a body of Turks were employed at the point of the island in removing their dead and wounded. He therefore detached Iseïow with his Cossacs to drive them away; and, in a short time after, he saw a small Turkish transport founder, from being overcharged with people.

The whole of this day was passed in burying the dead, and attending to the wounded. On the morrow, divine service was celebrated, and public thanks returned to God for this signal victory.—At an early hour of the morning, the troops were ordered under arms; and were drawn up, in different detachments, from the point of the peninsula to a considerable distance from the town. They accompanied the *Te Deum* with three discharges of musketry and heavy artillery. The greater part of the wounded soldiers insisted on being admitted into the ranks on this occasion: and Suworow enjoyed this glorious spectacle from the ramparts of the town. As the front of the line presented itself towards Oczakow, great numbers of Turks were seen running to the shore, on hearing the thunder of the cannonade, which celebrated their defeat.

The design of the Turks, from the commencement of hostilities, was to make themselves masters of Kinburn. It was but a weak place, and the possession of its peninsula would have given them a very great advantage in any future attempts they might meditate, for the retaking of Cherson and the Crimea. They also entertained the hope, that, by taking it, they should have had the power to disperse, if not to burn the fleet of Gluboka and the marine of Cherson.

The Russian fleet at Gluboka consisted of two new ships, not put in commission, called the Joseph and the Wolodimir, two other vessels of fifty-four guns, one of forty guns, three galleys, three gun-boats, and twenty small vessels, including the transports.

The Turkish fleet before Oczakow, consisted of three ships of the line, one frigate, eight chebecs, and thirty-two galleys, and gun-boats. But the ill-success of this enterprise, put an end to all their hopes. The Porte flattered itself, that the Russians would not have had time to prepare for the defence of Kinburn; and that it would not be possible for that place to hold out a day, against the flower of the garrison of Oczakow.

The empress gave a very distinguished mark of her satisfaction to Suworow, in addressing to him a letter, written with her own hand; and

in the course of a few weeks, Suworow received a second letter, with the order of Saint Andrew, which is the first of the empire; and six crosses of Saint George, to be distributed according to his judgment, to the most distinguished among his officers. Besides this, many of the officers were advanced; and two hundred soldiers received the silver medal, with some additional gratification.

In a few days after the battle, Suworow erected redoubts of communication, which he furnished with sufficient garrisons, and then dismissed the rest of the troops to winter-quarters. As he was conscious of the weak state of Kinburn; he made such dispositions as to secure it from surprize on the side of Oczakow; and he gave orders that, as soon as the Liman should be frozen, the ice should be continually broken. The general himself remained at Kinburn.

CHAP. VII.

IN consequence of the new distribution of the army, Suworow's division, which Prince Potemkin had considerably augmented since the preceding year, was very much strengthened in the spring of 1788, by a considerable fleet, and a great number of row-boats, in the Black Sea. The first, which was commanded by Paul Jones, consisted of five vessels of the line, from sixty-six to eighty guns, and eight frigates. The second, commanded by the Prince of Nassau-Siegen, was composed of sixty-five light vessels, gallies, floating batteries, chaloupes, gun-boats, and eighty Turkish boats mounted with one gun, the whole manned by three thousand Cossacs. The second fleet carried four hundred pieces of cannon.

The Turkish fleet, which was commanded by the famous Hassan Bacha, high admiral, appeared before Oczakow at the end of May. It consisted of ten vessels of the line, six frigates, four bomb-ketches, six chebecs, and fifteen gun-boats, nineteen kirklangitschs, and nine feluccas. He had left another fleet about six miles from land, consisting of eight ships of the line, eight frigates, twenty-one chebecs, and three bomb-ketches.

While the Turkish squadron was approaching the shore, Captain Sacken was behind Kinburn with a double chaloupe. He had been ordered to repair to Gluboka; but had deferred it by an excess of zeal: when therefore he saw the Turkish flotilla in the waters of the Liman, he leaped into his vessel, with a determination to pass through them; but as she was a heavy sailer, he was enveloped by six or eight light vessels of the enemy, two of which attempted to board him. In this situation, he ordered all his people to escape from the vessel as well as they could, remaining there alone with the greatest intrepidity; and that the chaloupe might not fall into the hands of the Turks, he himself set fire to the powder, and was blown up in the sight of a crowd of people who were assembled on the shore at Kinburn. The two Turkish boats, which were near him, received considerable damage from the explosion.

The small flotilla of the Turks ascended the Liman, for the purpose of reconnoitring. About five miles above Kinburn, there were Cossacs of Tschornomor in their canoes, and two battalions of fusileers on the bank. The Turks, though at a considerable distance from land, fired upon the troops, and reached the camp with their heavy cannon. The Cossacs of Tschornomor, who were nearer to them, returned their fire. This cannonade continued during several hours; and the vessels retired without having brought on a regular engagement. Similar attempts were afterwards occasionally renewed by them.

The whole of the Russian fleet was before Gluboka: the fleet of row-boats, the advanced guard, and the sailing fleet was in order of battle, with a very strong rear guard. The fleet at Oczakow was at about the distance of seven miles.

The Prince of Nassau detached his advanced guard. It met that of the Turks, and an engagement ensued. It was the design of the Russians to get, if possible, the Turks behind them; and, in order to effect it, their vessels retreated one after the other. Deceived by this manœuvre, the whole Turkish fleet immediately pursued them, under the very guns of the principal fleet, which did it considerable injury. It then retired in a very damaged state, and pressed very close by the Prince of Nassau, who pursued it in his turn under the cannon of the Turkish fleet. They lost five vessels, which were sunk, with the greatest part of the crews.

Suworow now ordered a battery to be erected on the point of the peninsula, in order to command the two currents. It was soon completed, and a small parapet was formed with heaps of sand. It was furnished with twenty-four pieces of artillery, carrying from eighteen to twenty-four pounders, which were to be masked by sand-banks, till they were wanted for service.

A furnace was also constructed to heat balls; and as this battery was placed at the distance of half a mile from the place, it required a proportionate force to defend it: the two battalions of Orlov were therefore detached for its defence, and distributed in the interval.

The object of this disposition was to relieve the troops, as it allowed one half of them to repose, while the other was on duty. Nevertheless, their service was attended with very unpleasant, and even dangerous circumstances; as they remained night and day on the very spot where the numerous dead had been interred the preceding year, after the affair of the first of October. The sea water, which occasionally filtered through the sand, had, in some degree, checked the course of corruption in the bodies, so that, at this distance of time, there exhaled, particularly at sun-rise, a foetid and pestilential vapour, that brought on an epidemical disease, of which several of the soldiers died. Suworow, who had not considered this dangerous circumstance with proper attention to himself, and had always continued with his troops, was one day on the very moment of fainting from the infected effluvia; but by instantly bathing in the sea, the threatening symptoms were removed.

In the night of the twenty-seventh of June, the High Admiral, Hassan Bacha, undertook a very rash and daring enterprise.—Between Oczakow and Gluboka there is a large range of sand-banks, which form shoals, that a ship of a moderate size cannot pass over without touching. Nevertheless he ventured with his large ships, after having passed the currents, under the direction of skilful pilots, to form his fleet in two lines, in the very face of the Russian ships; his principal vessels forming the first line, and his row-boats composing the second. As soon as it was day, they came down in full sail upon them, and the engagement began.

The Russian fleet was formed with their row-boats in front, and their ships in the rear. One of the finest Turkish ships, of seventy guns, went a-ground, without a possibility of being saved: the admiral's ship, of eighty guns, shared the same fate. Two frigates of forty guns, with several light vessels, hastened towards them, to hawl them off; but without success.

The Prince of Nassau ordered a large part of his rowing vessels to attack the ships a-ground: his flotilla, however, was received with a brisk discharge of grenades and musketry, and lost many of its people.

Nevertheless, the Russians succeeded in getting their vessels on each side the admiral's ship, when the Cossacs of Tschornomor leaped on board it. The red hot balls having set the grounded ships on fire, they were left to their fate. In this situation every possible exertion was made to save the people, while many of them leaped into the water, and were taken prisoners by the chaloupes. Several smaller vessels went upon the sand-banks, and others were towed off. After a combat of four hours, the victory was decisive.

The loss of this battle cost the Turks upwards of two thousand men, who were killed, and fifteen hundred, who were made prisoners: the latter were removed to Kinburn. On the side of the Russians, the loss was not very considerable. Two hundred were killed, among whom were eighteen superior officers, and six hundred wounded, including forty officers of equal rank. Lieutenant-Colonel Ribas, brother of the vice-admiral, lost his arm.

After this defeat, Hassan Bacha endeavoured to form a junction with the Turkish fleet, which was at sea; and, on the thirtieth of June, about midnight, he weighed anchor for that purpose. The night was dark, and when he was off the Point of Kinburn, which he was obliged to double, the batteries suddenly opened upon him, with a terrible fire, and did considerable damage to his advanced guard. The firing was so violent, that the Turks, who were ignorant of these masqued batteries, thought themselves under the town of Kinburn.

Before day-break, several of the Turkish vessels were forced to lay by; and some of them had made signals of distress; others were on fire, and several had foundered.

At the beginning of the cannonade, Suworow had dispatched an order to Prince Nassau, to attack the Turks with his squadron. He was about a mile from Oczakow, and had Paul Jones behind him. This attack took place at day-break. The Turkish ships were in a state of confusion: Paul Jones also was fearful of exposing his large ships to the dangers of the sand-banks; and his precaution was justified by the fate of the Wolodimir, who, for want of it, had the misfortune to run upon them.

The small Russian vessels, and particularly their gun-boats and galleys, ran under the large Turkish ships, whose great guns could do them no mischief when they were once grappled, and contrived, by ladders, to get on board, and set them on fire. These blew up at noon, and at one the action ended.

Hassan Bacha, however, with his van-guard, had availed himself of the night to escape; and it was not till the evening that he was informed of his additional misfortune.

The loss of the Russian fleet, on this occasion, amounted to 130 killed, including 24 officers; and about 800 wounded. The Turks had 3,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 were taken prisoners.

The Russians also took a ship of the line and two frigates; so that with those which were blown up, went to the bottom, and rendered useless, the fleet of Oczakow was, in a great measure, destroyed.

The empress did not suffer her victorious sailors to remain without a recompense of their valour. Marks of favour were distributed to all ranks throughout the fleet. The Prince Nassau, among other testimonies of the Imperial favour, received the flag of a vice-admiral.

Prince Potemkin had appointed the latter end of June for assembling the army of Sockoli, about forty miles from Oczakow, which he prepared to besiege.

Suworow embarked at Kinburn, with his regiment of grenadiers of Fanagor, and joined the army, where he took the command of the left wing.

The siege of Oczakow began, in due form, the 29th of August. Among frequent sallies of less importance, the Turks made one on the 28th, with several thousand men, and attacked the extremity of the Russian left wing, where the infantry of the Independent Cossacs, and of the Cossacs of the Bog, were posted. The Russians were closely pressed, and gave way, when Suworow hastened to their assistance, with a battalion of grenadiers, attacked the Turks with bayonets fixed, and repulsed them.

Suworow was exposed to a very brisk fire of musketry, which was the more dangerous, as he was the particular object of it. A young Turk, who had been converted to the Greek religion, and for some time served a Russian officer, had deserted the preceding evening, and now pointed out Suworow for the Turks to aim at. The general accordingly received a ball in the nape of the neck; and the wound became so very painful that he thought proper to return to the camp, having sent a messenger before to prepare a surgeon and a priest. In quitting the field, he had given up the command to Lieutenant-General Bilbikow, whom he ordered to withdraw the battalions, as he did not augur favourably of the issue of the action, if it were any longer continued.

In the mean time, Suworow arrived at his tent, where the surgeon examined his wound, extracted the ball, and applied the first dressing. His horse had received several shots in his body, and died as a soldier was taking off his saddle.

Suworow's wound became more painful. He had several fainting fits, and a fever followed on the third day. He therefore ordered himself to be removed to Kinburn. On the day after his arrival at that place his respiration was become very difficult, and his end seemed to be approaching. Nature, however prevailed; a long and tranquil sleep, which fortunately succeeded, restored his strength, and he was soon declared to be out of danger: though, before he was quite recovered, he again very narrowly escaped destruction, from the consequences of fire in the powder-magazine, which was full of charged bombs, grenades, and various other combustibles, prepared for the army before Oczakow. One of the bombs fell in the chamber where the general was sitting, tore his bed, and broke down a part of the wall, and wounded him in the face, the breast, and the knee. The cause of the disaster could not be discovered.

The inhabitants of Oczakow, on seeing the enormous smoke in which Kinburn was for some time enveloped, concluded that the whole of the town had been blown up: the seraskier, therefore, sent an immediate express to the fleet, with orders to make a descent on Kinburn, with a view to take advantage of the confusion which such a terrible accident might be supposed to have occasioned; but Hassan Bacha refused to obey.

Hassan Bacha was soon after recalled to Constantinople. The remains of the Turkish fleet continued at sea, under the command of the vice-admiral, till the end of October, when it set sail for the Dardanelles.

In the mean time, the siege of Oczakow continued, and, at length, after four month's regular attack, Prince Potemkin ordered an assault, on the sixth of December, and the Russians became masters of the place. Of eighty thousand troops, which formed the besieging army of Oczakow, 4300 lost their lives at the assault, while epidemic fevers, and the rigour of the season, had carried off a much larger number. The Turks sustained a loss of 4700 killed, and 4800 prisoners of war.

During the latter operations of the siege, Suworow remained at Cherson and Kremenschuck, for the recovery of his health.

In the beginning of the following year, he returned to Petersburg; when the empress presented him with a plume of diamonds for his casque, distinguished by a cypher of the letter K, as an acknowledgement for his defence of Kinburn. In a short time after, he returned to the army.

CHAP. VIII.

SUWOROW, immediately after his arrival at Jassy, paid a visit to Field-Marshal-General Count Romanzow, who soon after contracted a perpetual lameness in his feet, and was then lodged at a country seat near Jassy. He therefore left his army under the command of Prince Potemkin, and, when united with that which the latter had under his orders, they acquired the name of the combined army.

Suworow soon after arrived at Berlat, eighteen miles from Jassy, where he took the command of the corps there, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden. That General had, some time before, defeated a body of twenty thousand Turks, of whom, four thousand were left on the field of battle, with thirty-seven standards, and fourteen pieces of cannon taken.

The corps at Berlat consisted of three regiments of Staradub, Nesan, and Tschernikow carabineers, forming five squadrons; with the regiments of Cossacs, under the two Colonels Grekow; one thousand Arnauts, with twelve battalions of infantry, two of which were grenadiers; two regiments of chasseurs; two of Smolenski infantry; two of Tuli; two of Nostow; and two of Ascherow; together with the flying artillery, and sixteen large field-pieces. These troops were commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, Major-General Boniakow, the Prince of Eze-kawski, and Brigadiers Lewaschok, Wetsphal, and Burnaschow.

They were now upon the point of marching for Wasluis, half way towards Jassy; but Suworow prevented their departure, went to reconnoitre the environs, and advanced four miles farther, to Karaptschesti, where the cordon of light troops were placed at the advanced post. These he stationed a little higher, that he might be near enough to discover the best points of operation beyond the Sereth as far as Aropestia and Forhani.

During these transactions, the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg had quitted his winter-quarters, in Gallicia, and had advanced into Walachia, with his army, to the right bank of the Sereth. He was encamped before the small town of Atschud, on the banks of the Stratusch, which falls into the Sereth, and his army was pretty much in a line with the corps of General Suworow, who informed the prince of his arrival, and received the most friendly answer from him.

After the death of Abtul-Amit, which happened on the seventh of April, the throne was filled by Selim, who augmented his military establishment with one hundred and fifty thousand men, one third of which were intended to serve in Walachia. The Turks, who had been posted before Brahilow, on the Danube, marched under a Seraskier to Zorhani, twelve miles from the Prince Cobourg's camp, and soon found themselves forty thousand strong.

They were now on the point of attacking his corps, which was much inferior to them, in point of numbers; and of this he immediately informed Suworow, who instantly began to march. He left the regiment of Tuli before Bulat, with four field-pieces, besides his own, two squadrons of each regiment of carabineers, one hundred Cossacs, and one half of the Arnauts.

The corps directed its march to Atschud, by a short but very difficult road, across the woods. They marched day and night, passed the Sereth on the pontoons, and advanced eighty wersts, (twenty-four French leagues, or twelve German miles,) in the space of thirty-six hours, including those unavoidably devoted to rest.

It was at this time that General Suworow ran a pin into the sole of his foot; and, as the head of it broke, it could not be immediately extracted, so that he limped for some time. The Turks, who often saw him at a small distance, imagining this defect habitual, nicknamed him *Topal Bacha*, (or, the limping general.)

The troops arrived at dusk, and were posted on the left wing of the Austrians. The next day, two bridges were thrown over the Stratusch, and the two corps passed in two columns, the Austrians to the right, and the Russians to the left.

To conceal the junction of the Russians with Prince Cobourg's corps from the enemy, Suworow had none but Austrians in his van-guard, which was composed of two Kaunitz and Colloredo battalions of Barko hussars, and Loewener light horse, under the orders of the brave Colonel Karatschay.

On the third day, while the troops were resting under cover of Maria Tschestia, two miles from the river Putna, Suworow sent an officer upon the scout with thirty Cossacs. He met a body of two hundred Turks; and, as he had orders in such case to draw them on, he made his Cossacs retire little by little in a state of dispersion. His measures were already taken, and the regiment of Cossacs of Iwan Grekow led by the Major of the day. Kuris made the first attack. The regiment was in three divisions. The first attacked the Turks when they approached the wood, wheeled suddenly round, and, being afterwards succoured by above five hundred men, returned to the charge; upon which the two other divisions of Cossacs took part in the action. The number of the Turks soon amounted to two thousand men. The other regiments of Cossacs were also engaged, as were the Arnauts, commanded by captain Falkenhagen. The Turks again gave way, but the whole of their vanguard consisting of four thousand Spahi's coming up, the Russians were obliged to retreat. The five squadrons of Barko hussars then came to their support; which were afterwards followed by three squadrons of Loewener light horse and two squadrons of carabineers, together with a few hundred chasseurs and infantry. The Turks now took to flight; and all the cavalry that had been engaged pursued them as far as the Putna, where a great number of them were drowned.

In this battle the Turks lost six hundred men; among whom were a great many officers. They were commanded by Osman, a bacha of two tails, and one of their best generals.

Two thousand men of Turkish infantry were seen several times putting themselves in motion, on the other side of the Putna, with two pieces of cannon; but they did not come to the relief of their cavalry, and retired precipitately to Forhani.

The night already began to grow dark, and the two combined corps had taken their positions, when the Turks suddenly fell upon them, and a party of light troops, who had taken and plundered their camp beyond the Putna, advanced as far as that river. Karatschay, who in the interval occupied the heights, near a ford, with the battalion of Kaunitz, received the enemy with a fire of musketry and repulsed them.

The Russians had already begun to throw pontoons over the river, and the pioneers, who were disturbed for a short time by this incident, soon resumed their work. The Kaunitz and Colloredo battalions covered the tête-de-pont, and two battalions of Russians chasseurs were encamped

on the hither side of the river. At midnight, the stream carried away the bridge, but it was soon repaired, and the Russian troops arrived on the opposite bank before day-break, together with the rest of their van-guard. The infantry passed over the bridge, and the cavalry forded the river upon their right. At day-break, Prince Cobourg's corps passed in the same manner; and the two corps marched in columns, ascending some gentle rising grounds, and when they were at the summit, they drew up in order of battle. The Austrians formed in platoons, in two lines, placed alternately like a checquer on the right, with a third line entirely composed of cavalry. According to this arrangement, the Russians were on the left wing in six platoons, of which the third was formed by the cavalry, together with the Cossacs. Karatschay kept in the middle of the two corps with the battalions and squadrons, which had before served as a van-guard to the Russians.

The front of the line was half a mile in extent, and at six in the morning, the two corps marched against the enemy with drums beating. The skirmishes began, and the army had thus advanced nearly half a mile, when fifteen thousand Turkish horse fell upon the right wing of Prince Cobourg, apparently intending to surround it. But Field-Marshal Spleni, who had somewhat slackened his march, and who was two hundred paces in the rear with three platoons, placed the enemy between two fires of musketry, and, in half an hour, repulsed them with considerable loss.

During these manœuvres, the Russian corps was gaining ground. The Turks defended themselves with twenty thousand horse, attacked the left wing, which was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, and broke through the platoons, especially on the left flank. The engagement continued about two hours, till at length the enemy being overthrown with great loss, took to flight across a wood.

The Turkish infantry was in the centre of their intrenchments, and the cavalry on their wings; and it was remarked that their troops did not present a good countenance. When the Russians were at the distance of a werst from their camp, the two corps opened a strong fire of artillery as they marched, and when they arrived within three hundred paces, the platoons attacked the intrenchments in full charge, with their bayonets, and cries of war. As the intrenchments were ill raised, and not strengthened with sufficient artillery, they were soon carried. Only the first line of platoons penetrated into them, under the command of Schastakow, Narock, and Böhm. On the left, the Austrian platoons, commanded by Spleni, did the same. All the works were carried, and the Turks were obliged to fly. Their cavalry were soon overthrown on the two flanks. The imperial and harko hussars distinguished themselves on this occasion.

In the rear, at a small distance from the intrenchments, the Turks had fortified the convent of St. Samuel, where they had a considerable magazine of provisions. A few hundred janissaries had thrown themselves into it, to cover their fugitives. This post, two Russian and two Austrian platoons attacked with a great quantity of artillery. The battle continued several hours; two Austrian majors, Counts Auersberg and Orelly, and several officers were killed, with about one hundred men; and there were a great number wounded. A powder-magazine also blew up, and killed a great many in the interior of the convent. At length, the gate was forced by means of the artillery, and almost all the Turks who had fled there were cut to pieces. Those who took refuge in the church experienced the same fate; and after an obstinate engagement, all those who defended the convent, were cut in pieces.

Not far from this convent was that of St. John, in which also was a great magazine of provisions. The Turks had likewise thrown two or three hundred men into this edifice. Prince Cobourg, sent thither one of his battalions, who attacked and took it after an engagement of an hour. One-third of the enemy were made prisoners, and the rest were put to the sword.

The Turks fled by two different roads, namely, by that of Bukarest to the small town of Rymnik, whither they were pursued by a body of Cossacs and Arnauts, who took from them above four hundred waggon; and by the road of Brahilow, whither the imperial and bako hussars pursued them, together with the Hulans and Arnauts, and took an equal quantity of baggage.

Thus terminated the battle of Forhani, which took place on the 21st of July, 1789. The action commenced at six o'clock, and finished at ten. There were forty thousand of the Turks against eighteen thousand Austrians and seven thousand Russians. The enemy left two thousand men on the field, and about three hundred were made prisoners. They lost sixteen standards, twelve pieces of cannon, and their camp which was very rich, and immense magazines. The loss of the Russians and Austrians was comparatively nothing.

This was the first battle gained by the Austrians during this war. The method of forming the troops into platoons, or small squares, was now adopted; and from that time, Prince Hohenlohe, Laudon, and Clairfait, beat the enemy, by pursuing that method.

The Prince of Cobourg received the grand cross of Maria Theresa; and the Emperor Joseph wrote to Suworow, accompanying the letter, with a snuff-box, adorned with his cypher set in diamonds.

CHAP IX.

GENERAL Suworow received advice of the manœuvres of the Turks, during his absence at Berlat. Their intention was to pass the river of Pruth, and to attack that district. He, therefore, began to march the day after the battle of Forhani; but although the road by that place was the most direct, he must have lost some time in throwing bridges over the river, and therefore he preferred the waste of Atschud. No obstacles occurred on the Putha; but, not far from the small town of Atschud, the strength of the current of the Stratusch carried away the pontoons, and the infantry were obliged to pass the river on planks.

Four battalions were left behind, with the artillery; in order to effect a passage, when the waters should have subsided. The cavalry passed in flat-bottomed boats; while the Cossacs and Arnauts swam across the river. Within a few days, (on the 27th of July,) Suworow arrived at Berlat; and, on the thirtieth, the troops which he had left on the other bank, followed him with their field-pieces.

In a short time after his arrival at Berlat, the general ordered Baron de Sacken to occupy Falschi on the Pruth, with a battalion, and some pieces of artillery. He also established a chain of communication with him, by detachments of light troops: while Sacken, at the head of fifty Cossacs, extended his reconnoitring excursions to the environs of Kagul and Ismailow.

Major Sabolewski who commanded the advanced posts at Karaptseki, gave notice, that a swarm of Turks had passed the Danube near Galaz. At the same time, two Tartars, who were made prisoners by the Arnauts, on the other side of the Pruth, declared, that Hassan, who was lately captain-bacha, but since become scraskier, had it in contemplation

to leave, very shortly, the environs of Ismailow, with a considerable body of forces, in order to fall upon the troops commanded by Prince Repnin, posted at Repajamahila, and afterwards to attack the Prince of Cobourg before Forhani.

An officer having been dispatched, with fifty Cossacs, to Galaz, on a party of discovery, brought an account, that about five hundred Spahis were scouring the country in detached parties. As it would be a loss of time to look after them, Suworow advanced four miles, to Puzzeni, in order to approach the Austrians. Derfelden also formed his junction at that place, as, from the intelligence that had been procured, there was every reason to expect a very important action.

On the sixth of September, the general received an express from Prince Cobourg, with the intelligence, that the Turks were on their march against them. His position was on the river Milkow, about a mile from Forhani, and had posted his advanced guard, half a mile before him, under the command of Karatschay. The following day, another messenger arrived, to inform the general, that the Turks were in full march to attack Prince Cobourg, with a very numerous army, led on by the Grand Vizier. The prince requested that the general would join him with all speed; and added, that one of his parties had already suffered from an attack of the enemy, and that he had found it necessary to call in his advanced guard.

Suworow set out with his corps at mid-night, passed the Berlat, by a bridge, at noon, which was three miles from the place of his departure, and took the direct road to the Sereth, where he expected to find the pontoons of the Austrians; but they were two miles higher up at Marietschestie, whither the troops were obliged to proceed through roads that were almost impassable. There had fallen a great quantity of rain during the night; and though the light cavalry had passed the bridge, when Suworow reached the banks of the river, at the head of the carabineers; it appeared that the storm had given such a shock to the pontoons, as to create an apprehension, that they were in a great danger of being carried away. The passage, therefore, was too hazardous to be attempted, and the carabineers were forced to fall back upon the infantry, who were up to their knees in mud. It was a deep clayey soil, from which both men and horses found it very difficult to extricate themselves. At length they found a spot, in an adjoining wood that was sufficiently dry to bear them.

Major Kuris was immediately charged with the reparation of the pontoons. He set a thousand peasants, and fifteen hundred soldiers at work, and the business was completed in the course of the night; so that, at break of the day, troops passed, in files, over the pontoons. As the weather, which had been very cloudy, began to clear up, they marched gaily on three miles farther, to the other side of the Putna, where they were allowed a few hours of repose.

The light cavalry, which had been sent forward, was followed by Burnaschow, with his carabineers. He presented himself in the morning to Prince Cobourg, who expressed a high degree of satisfaction at the rapidity of the march.

The Turkish army had arrived, by two marches, to the river of Rymnik, at four miles distance from the Milkow, where Prince Cobourg was encamped. The Russian cavalry was distributed in three divisions, in the woods on the other side of the river, while the infantry encamped to the left of the Austrians.

Several roads were discovered which led to the Turkish camp; but the most direct did not seem to be the best, because it was frequented

by patrols : there were, however, two others to the left, one of which was half a mile about.

In a conference with the Prince Cobourg, he proposed an immediate attack on the Turks ; and his proposition was followed by an unhesitating acquiescence. He, however, returned to his post, and left his orderly officer, Colonel Zaloutuchin, to concert with the prince every arrangement of the final dispositions, previous to the intended attack.

Suworow's corps was now strengthened by two squadrons of the husars of the emperor, and of Barco, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grave. At the close of day, the whole army had begun its march. The infantry passed the river upon the Austrian pontoons, while the cavalry and artillery took the advantage of a ford. The night was very dark ; and General Posniakow, misled by his guide, had conducted the infantry into the road taken by the Austrians ; but the mistake was discovered in time, and order quickly restored.

The troops advanced with all practicable silence, and the word of command were given in the lowest tone. Some hours before it was day, and after having advanced two miles, they arrived on the banks of the Rymna, which, in that place, is not more than fifty paces broad. Prince Cobourg merits the highest praise for the judicious and universal precautions which he had taken. He had commanded pontoons to be brought, but, as the river was not of an inconvenient depth, no use was made of them, in order to prevent the noise which they might occasion. The water did not reach the soldiers' knees ; but as the opposite bank of the river was steep, it became necessary to employ the large horses, belonging to the pontoons, to draw up the artillery. This circumstance, for a short time, retarded the passage, but it, at length, terminated in the best possible order.

The infantry formed the head of the column, and the first line having passed with sufficient artillery, the rest were secure. A party of cavalry kept up its wings ; when the second line of infantry passed in the same order, accompanied by the cavalry.

At break of day, the Russians were on the other side of the river, and had put themselves in order of battle. Their corps, which consisted of seven thousand men, was distributed in three lines. The infantry occupied the first and second, in six platoons, and the cavalry formed the third. The Austrians, also, marched in three lines ; the two first forming nine platoons ; and the third was composed of the cavalry, amounting in the whole to about eighteen thousand men ; so that the corps possessed nearly the same strength and numbers, as at the battle of Forhani.

At sun-rise, the several lines advanced across the fields, covered with Turkey corn and other plants, which reached the soldiers' girdles. The army was not at this time more than a mile and a half from the Turkish camp ; nor had it seen one of the enemy's patrols ; so that it proceeded without discovery. A Turkish spy had given intelligence that the Russians were posted at Putzeni ; and from the time and distance, it could not, indeed, have been supposed that they could possibly have advanced so far : the poor spy, for this intelligence, which was believed to be false, afterwards lost his head.

The Turks were on a hill ; and, seizing the advantage of a hollow way, they took the Russian cavalry in flank, turned it with superior force, and attacked the body of grenadiers of Chastatow, which was on the right wing.

The camp of the Turks, which was near the town of Tyrkogukuli, was soon broke up. It was situated on a steep hill, and the troops which occupied it, consisted of twelve thousand men ; but they made their

retreat with so much expedition, that the Russians could not get possession even of their artillery.

At the beginning of the action of Tyrkogukuli, Osman Bacha, who had conducted himself with much distinguished courage at the affair of Putna, demanded five thousand volunteer Spahis of the Vizier; which being granted, he fell, with great impetuosity, on the Russian left wing. The contest was very sharp for some time; but, at length, after having lost a great number of his people, he was obliged to fly.

All the platoons proceeded towards Bochsá and Kringumaelor, but that of Chastatow, which retained its position, in order to support the cavalry who were left behind, and were in some danger of being cut off. As soon as the junction was formed, it proceeded and overtook the rest of the infantry, at the distance of half a mile, where they had halted; but Chastatow's troops were deprived of that advantage, as the others were just beginning to move forward when they arrived, so that they were obliged to continue their march, without having enjoyed the least repose.

In the mean time the Turks had discovered the weakness of the Russian corps. Osman-Bacha had ordered fifteen thousand horse to follow him, in order to surround this little corps before it could reach the heights of Bochsá. Prince Cobourg, who had taken a longer route, and come down the Rymna near a mile, had approached about half a mile nearer the Russians, during the battle of Tyrkogukuli. This body of Turks of fifteen hundred men fell unawares under his cannon, and were obliged to sustain an engagement of two hours. Karetschay, who was to the right of the Austrians, was pressed close; his cavalry charged the Turks repeatedly; the fire of the carbines and musketry annoyed them much, and they were obliged to retreat.

When the Russian corps marched to Tyrkogukuli, their lines were directed towards the south; and, as they made a movement on their left, they removed to the westward. They had before them, at the distance of half a mile, the village of Bochsá. Prince Cobourg was at the same distance, but in a more oblique direction; and the Grand Vizier was at above a mile distance from that village, with the bulk of his army, beyond the wood of Kringumaelor, on the river Rymnik. The Turks had opened intrenchments on the skirts of a wood, where they intended to leave their heavy baggage, and to attack Prince Cobourg the next day; but the latter anticipated them before they were quite ready; and, during the battle, they were still at work on several points. They had begun to establish a line of communication from the wood to the village of Bochsá; as well as erected batteries to clear the field of battle by a cross fire from Tyrkogukuli to Kringumaelor. These batteries, which were already finished, were of no use, in consequence of a movement of Suworow, who turned them.

The Russians renewed the battle at one o'clock in the afternoon, when they all began to march to the village of Bochsá. The Arnauts pushed forward, and were the first who charged a party of Turks. The Grand Vizier shewed himself in person, at the head of a numerous cavalry; and, with a force of forty thousand men, including the twenty thousand who had been fighting in the morning, fell on Prince Cobourg's corps on all sides. They particularly pressed the right wing, which separated Karatschay from the main body; and their cavalry threw themselves bravely under the fire of the carbines, and of the musketry, and even on the very bayonets. Thus the Austrians were in imminent danger, and repulsed six following attacks with the greatest intrepidity.

As to Suworow, he was behind Bochsá. He had turned the enemy's batteries, who had scarcely time to fire a few rounds before they took to

flight, and precipitately dragged all the cannon they could save behind the intrenchments of Kringumaelor.

Suworow found, on the other side of the village, a situation of sufficient extent to form his lines instantly in order of battle. The Turks kept up a very vigorous fire from their heavy artillery, placed in the wood of Kringumaelor, by which the platoons were at first annoyed; but as they continued to advance, the greater part of this cannonade was without effect.

The Russians marched boldly up to the wood, and, as the left wing was but a quarter of a mile from the right wing of Prince Cobourg, as well as from the wood, Suworow resolved to make a last and decisive attack to terminate this contest, which began to grow long and tedious. The lines of the Russians, and those of the Austrians, formed a right angle with the interval just described, the Russians facing the west, and the Austrians the south; a position which was very disadvantageous to the Turks; and Suworow sent the Colonel Zalotuchin to Prince Cobourg, to desire him immediately to advance, as soon as he should see him commence the attack.

Prince Cobourg had already been engaged in the preceding battle, wherein the Turks, being pressed by the Russians, and overpowered by the cross fire of the two corps, had abandoned the field of battle, leaving a great number of their men upon the field. They no sooner saw the Austrians approaching, than they fled towards the main body of the army, which was in the wood, and numerous parties still joined them from the camp of Rymnik. These bodies appeared by degrees on the right wing of the Russians, as if to attack them in the rear; but little notice was taken of their menaces.

At four in the afternoon the combined corps were masters of the wood, and the Turks no longer made a stand any where, but fled in the utmost alarm and disorder. Colonel Schersshew was left in the rear, with his platoon on the part of the Austrians, to keep possession of the wood, and guard the artillery taken from the enemy, while the rest continued to pursue them. On all sides the ground was covered with dead; for it was thought expedient not to give the Turks quarter, on account of the immense number of their army, and the weakness of the allied corps. Hence the Russians and Austrians killed all they met, and Poliwanoŭ charged a party with his squadron, and cut five hundred men to pieces.

The victorious forces arrived at sun-set at the river of Rymnik, where a prodigious quantity of men had been drowned, as well as of horses and cattle. Its course was also obstructed in various parts by above a hundred carriages and waggon. All that were able to fly had hastened to seek their safety on the opposite bank.

The camp of the great army of the Turks was on the hither side of the river; but it was in so filthy a state, that it was scarcely possible to breathe there.

Suworow had previously resolved not to pass the river that day, because the troops, fatigued with the labours of the day, and the long march that preceded it, were in want of rest. He therefore pitched his camp half a mile from Prince Cobourg. This intrepid and indefatigable general soon after came into Suworow's tent, when they congratulated each other with the effusions of the warmest friendship. Several Austrian generals and staff-officers also came to the Russian camp, and General Karatschay could scarcely persuade himself to quit Suworow.

In the evening, Prince Cobourg received a courier from Prince Potemkin. Among other things, this dispatch contained some reproaches on account of the pontoons not having been ready, Prince Cobourg,

who, as a prince in the empire, and in the emperor's service, was not under the command of Potemkin, was much disgusted at this repri-
mand; and it was said that if the courier had arrived sooner, he would not have engaged the enemy.

Next morning, at day-break, Suworow ordered two regiments of Cossacs to pass the river, together with all the Arnauts, and two squadrons of imperial hussars, to seize the camp, which the enemy had abandoned on the other bank, and pursue them still farther. This was the camp of the grand vizier himself, and considerable riches were found there, together with the large and superb tent of that generalissimo, the interior of which was almost entirely of cloth of gold and silver. A few hundred Turks were also found there, who were cut in pieces.

A great many Turks had also remained in the wood, where they imagined themselves in safety. Prince Cobourg sent some infantry and hussars to scour it, who killed a great many fugitives, and fired at those who had taken refuge in the trees.

Thus terminated the victory gained on the twenty-second September, 1789, over the Ottoman army, commanded by the grand vizier, at Rymnik, on a field of battle of five miles in extent. The Austrians have called this victory the battle of Martinesti, from a village of that name, formerly situated on the Rymnik, but which then no longer existed.

The taking of Bender and Belgrade were the immediate consequences of the victory of Rymnik. The first of these places surrendered to Prince Potemkin, on the news of the defeat of the grand vizier, which was brought by some fugitives to the Bacha, who commanded the place. Their lives and property were granted to the garrison, as well as to the inhabitants, with permission to retire beyond the Danube.

Belgrade, after its suburbs had been taken by escalade, capitulated to Field-Marshal Laudohn, the 28th September, 1789.

The emperor advanced Prince Cobourg to the rank of field-marshal; and conferred on Suworow the dignity of count of the empire.

The empress, truly sensible of his great and important services, overwhelmed him with her favours.

CHAP. X.

COUNT Suworow proceeded, by easy marches, to Berlat, on the Sereth; and encamped on the bank of that river, near the little town of Tekutsch, where he remained some days, and from whence he sent an official report of the battle of Rymnik to Petersburg. He afterwards ordered a public thanksgiving for the victory. He arrived at the camp of Berlat at the latter end of September, and celebrated the festival on the first of October.

During his absence, Lieutenant-General Michelowiz had conducted his corps to Faltschi, where he remained some time, under the command of Suworow. There arrived also some regiments of cavalry and infantry, with two regiments of Cossacks, who were also under his command, till he sent them into winter quarters.

At this time the general engaged in a very friendly intercourse with the Seraskier of Brahilow; and, in order to avoid the effusion of blood between the two armies, they settled the following articles:—The general agreed to give notice to the Seraskier in case he should receive orders to march against him; while the latter engaged to display only an appearance of defence, and to surrender on certain conditions. But insurmountable obstacles presented themselves, which prevented the execution of this plan.

The corps of Cobourg and Suworow were encamped near to each other, on the opposite banks of the Sereth. The generals, officers, and soldiers of both, lived together in the greatest harmony, so that it appeared as if they belonged to one common sovereign.

After the surrender of Belgrade, the Prince Cobourg had received a very considerable reinforcement from the Bannat; so that, in the spring, his army was augmented to forty-five thousand men.

Soon after the capture of Bender, Hassan Bacha, who was then Grand Vizier, dispatched a deputy from Schumla to Prince Potemkin, to make propositions of peace. Many couriers passed and repassed on this occasion; appearances seemed to announce serious negotiations; and, it is probable, that peace would have been concluded, if the death of Hassan Bacha, which was accelerated by the Divan, had not dissipated that expectation: as the ministers of the Porte were desirous of continuing the war.

Jussuf Bacha, who had been invested with the dignity of Grand Vizier, at the beginning of the first campaign, was in a short time after the death of Hassan Bacha, again raised to that eminent station. In the month of May, he proceeded to Rutschuck, beyond Schursch, with an army which he had collected at Schumla, and passed the Danube at the first of these places.

His progress was very slow till the end of that month, when the small body of forces, encamped before Schursch, effected his passage. The design of the Grand Vizier was to attack Prince Cobourg at Buckarest; and, if he should be successful, to possess himself, not only of that capital, but of all Walachia.

In the mean time, Suworow had received orders to march, and to form a junction with Prince Cobourg. He left behind him at Berlat two battalions with the field pieces, three squadrons of cavalry, two hundred Cossacs, and five hundred Arnauts. The body of reserve remained upon the Pruth, under the command of Lieutenant-General Count Mélin. He went afterwards with a considerable body of troops to occupy a post at Tekutsch; and Mélin was relieved by Prince Gallitzin.

Suworow when he ordered his troops out of winter-quarters, fixed the rendezvous at Kilieni, on the opposite bank of the Sereth, where the Austrians had constructed bridges, about twenty miles from Berlat; and the whole corps were collected at the place appointed.

The corps consisted of four battalions of grenadiers and fusileers, with their field-pieces, and twenty pieces of artillery; twelve squadrons of carabineers, four regiments of Cossacs; in all, fifteen thousand men, with two thousand Arnauts. It was commanded by Lieutenant-General Derfelden, and the Major-Generals Lonskoy and Posniakow. It encamped for fifteen days at Kilieni; and was, during that time, employed in practising different manœuvres.

While these various transactions were proceeding, a large party of the Turkish army had passed the Danube. Prince Cobourg gave instant notice of this circumstance to Suworow; and, at the same time, requested him to draw nearer to him with the Russian forces. The general accordingly set out that very night, and went down the Sereth to Girneschrie, where he remained a month.

Having received fresh intelligence from Prince Cobourg, who announced that the Turks were in full march, and that they had already sent numerous parties into the interior of the country, the troops were instantly in motion, made ten miles in two days, and encamped at Resipeni on the Buseo. They suffered much during this march; the very hot weather having dried up all the brooks. Mesarosch, the Austrian

quarter-master-general, was encamped, with a small body of troops, to the right of the Russians.

Suworow had been some time in this position, when Colonel Fischer arrived, (11th August) charged with a letter from Prince Cobourg, and a verbal message which he had not time to write. By this dispatch, the general was informed that the grand Vizier had passed the Danube with the greater part of his army; that his advanced guard appeared at a few miles from Schursch; and that there was every appearance that the Ottomans would very shortly make their attack.

Suworow immediately gave his orders, and, in three days, he had encamped Asunaz, two miles from Prince Cobourg, at Bucharest, and eighteen miles from his last position. The day after his arrival, he paid a visit to the Prince, who returned with him to Asumez, where they arranged the necessary dispositions.

The Grand Vizier, Jussuf Bacha, who was at Schursch, had been informed of the junction of Prince Cobourg with Suworow. At the very moment when a peasant gave him this unexpected intelligence, he was occupied in forming the plan of an attack, which he meditated against the Austrians: and letting the pen fall from his hand, he exclaimed, "What is now to be done!"

The troops commanded by the Prince Cobourg, consisted of forty thousand men, Germans and Hungarians. There were also some small detachments, distributed in different parts of Walachia, which might very readily be collected, so that his army might be said to consist of fifty thousand men in a high state of discipline. It would have been, therefore, a matter of difficulty or doubt, to have driven the Turks from Schursch, and to penetrate into Bulgaria.

But the face of affairs was almost instantly changed. In a few days after the junction of the two armies, Colonel Fischer arrived at Suworow's camp with the intelligence, that an armistice was agreed upon at Reichenbach, which checked all further operations, and delivered the Grand Vizier from his perilous situation.

On the following day, the generals of the allied armies bid adieu to each other, with every mark of regard and regret.

Suworow now passed the Buseo to return to Kilieni, where he had already been, and remained there till the end of September. From thence he passed the Sereth, having thrown a bridge of boats over that river, and encamped at Marimeui, at five miles from Galaz.

While he was at Kilieni, Prince Potemkin wrote to him, requesting a particular conference. Suworow conjectured the object of it, and sent him the following answer:—"The flotilla of row-boats will get possession of the mouths of the Danube; Tulcia and Isaccia will fall into our power; our troops, supported by the vessels, will take Ismailow and Brahilow, and make Tschistow tremble."

In fact, a very short time after Admiral Ribas entered into the branches of the Danube with the flotilla, gained different advantages over the Turks, and took Tulcia by escalade.

Soon after the account of the taking of Tulcia, Suworow had the satisfaction to learn, that admiral Ribas, the brother of the general of that name, had made himself master of Isaccia. During the operations of attack, the Christians and Jews, who had made an attempt to quit the place, were escorted by the Turks to Brahilow.

At the same time, General Muller besieged Kilia, where he received several wounds, of which he unfortunately died. This place was most vigorously besieged, during three weeks; but a breach being effected, it surrendered on capitulation to Lieutenant-General Sudowitsch, who was immediately advanced to the rank of commander-in-chief.

In the beginning of November Suworow made his approaches to the important fortress of Ismailow. Admiral Ribas, in a few week after, arrived with his flotilla, and not a day passed without an engagement. The Turks had about a hundred and fifty vessels with oars : and Ribas had about a hundred, with seventy chaloupes of Tchornomer. He very frequently gained considerable advantages, even under the very cannon of the place. He burned or took at least one half of the enemy's vessels, and lost very few of his own.

At length, the advanced state of the season, and unfortunate weather, obliged him to raise the siege ; and the land-forces retired from before Ismailow, to enter into winter-quarters.

CHAP. XI.

THE troops were already on their march, when General Suworow received an order, from Field-Marshal Prince Potemkin, to repair from Galaz to Ismailow, and to take the place at all hazards.

He was perfectly aware of the great danger and risk of such an enterprise, from the advanced state of the season ; nor did it appear probable, that any thing decisive could be accomplished against so strong a place ; and which the Turks regarded as impregnable, from its numerous garrison. Nevertheless, he instantly obeyed the command which he had received.

He made all the necessary dispositions for this extraordinary undertaking, and arrived on the second day at Ismailow, which is twenty miles from Galaz.

Admiral Ribas remained with his flotilla, on his former station, on the Danube. He also fortified an island over against Ismailow, where he had established batteries, from which he annoyed the town with bombs, and oftentimes set it on fire. The Ottoman fleet had been so much weakened, that it dared not venture on an engagement, but kept its position in the harbour, and under the protection of the place.

All the different corps, which he had ordered with the utmost expedition from different parts, were collected at their appointed rendezvous, before Ismailow, within four days after the general himself had arrived there.

His army, by sea and land, consisted of twenty-three thousand men, one half of which were Cossacs ; among whom were a great number of sick, on account of the bad season. The horses, also, had but a small portion of forage. Besides, the weather became so extremely cold, that the soldiers were obliged to cut the reeds, which grow in that marshy country, to serve as fuel.

Without losing a moment, the general ordered forty scaling-ladders, and two thousand fascines, to be instantly prepared on the spot, while parties were dispatched to get them from other places, where they had been previously commanded. In the mean time, the troops were exercised, during the night, in the use and application of them.

He not only reconnoitred the place himself, with the most minute attention, but ordered all his general officers to do the same ; in order that, in every division, there might be a commanding officer, completely qualified to direct the columns in the projected assault. The Turks, at first, discharged a few cannon at the reconnoitring party, but without effect ; and they did not even make one sally to interrupt them.

As soon as the first observations had been made, Reischoff, major-general of artillery, and Prince Charles de Ligne, an Austrian engineer, caused batteries to be erected on the two wings, during the night, thirty

or forty toises from the town. For want of heavy siege artillery, which had before been sent to Bender and Kilia, these batteries were only mounted with twelve pounder field-pieces and licornes, making, in the whole, forty pieces of cannon, which was all the field artillery they possessed.

The erection of these batteries was only a mask, to make the Turks believe the town would be besieged in a regular manner, and to prevent them from suspecting a sudden scalade. During this first night, they did not in the least disturb the workmen. Zalotuchin was posted under the battery to the right, with the Fanagor regiment of grenadiers; and General Kulusow under that of the left, with four battalions of the corps of Buch chasseurs. At break of day, the batteries began to play upon the town, and were answered by a very quick fire, though without doing much mischief.

The Seraskier Anduslu-Bacha, an old warrior, who had twice refused the dignity of Grand Vizier, had the command in Ismailow. The troops of the garrison, which were under the orders of the seven sultans, consisted of forty-three thousand men, nearly half of whom were janissaries, eight thousand cavalry, various corps who had come from several fortified towns, that had surrendered by capitulation, as Chorin, Ackerman, and Palanba, and a part of the garrison of Bender, and of that of Kilia. These troops had been left there as a punishment, and it has been since learned, that the Grand Seignior published a firman, forbidding this garrison to surrender on any case whatever; and ordered the Seraskier, if they should not perform their duty, to cut off the heads of those who should be found beyond the Danube, without form of trial. Thus there was every reason to believe, the Turks would defend themselves to the last extremity.

On the 9th of December, Suworow sent a letter of Prince Potemkin to the Seraskier, to which he added a few lines from himself, to induce him to surrender; to which the Seraskier replied, by a long Arabic letter, in a very bombastic style, the substance of which was, that he advised the Russians to retreat, "As the season being bad and far advanced, they would be in want of all kinds of necessities; whereas the town was abundantly provided: or, if not, he demanded a delay of a month, to communicate with the grand vizier."

The next day, an officer, who spoke the Turkish language tolerably well, was sent into the town, and had an interview with a *bim-bacha*; who told him, in their oriental style, that, "The Danube would cease to flow, or the heavens bow down to the earth, before Ismailow would surrender to the Russians."

Suworow, however, determined to make one more effort; and therefore sent a note to the Seraskier, in which he gave him his word of honour, that unless he hung out the white flag that very day, the place would be taken by assault, and all the garrison put to the sword.

Many of the Ottomans were disposed to surrender, but the Seraskier, who was of opinion to run all risks, had the majority of voices with him. He therefore returned no answer to the note. Suworow, the same day, assembled a council of war, where the subalterns voted first. He addressed them, as he did afterwards all the corps, in a very manly and energetic speech. Having pointed out to them the difficulties of the enterprise; and the means of surmounting them, "Brave warriors," said he, "remember this day all your former victories, and continue to prove, that nothing can resist the force of the Russian arms: we are not now deliberating on an operation, which may be deferred to a future time, but on the taking a place of importance, the possession of which will decide the fate of our campaign, and which the haughty Ottomans believe impreg-

nable. Twice has the Russian army already laid siege to Ismailow, and twice it has retreated from it. This third time nothing remains for us but to conquer, or to die with glory." The general found his army full of resolution, his speech still farther inflamed the zeal of his brave troops, and their accustomed valour now increased to enthusiasm.

With this spirit was the assault of Ismailow agreed to and decided.

Suworow now received a dispatch from Prince Potemkin, representing, "That if he was not certain of success, it were better not to risk the assault;" to which Suworow replied, in few words, "My plan is fixed. The Russian army has already been twice at the gates of Ismailow, and it would be shameful for them to retreat from them a third time, without entering the place."

To lull the Turks in security, and make them believe the besiegers were in want of ammunition, they very rarely fired the guns of the batteries, and of the fleet, during the night preceeding the assault. All the measures, however, were taken, and the orders given for the operation. Ali the besiegers were ready; and Suworow passed the night by the fire side, with some officers of his suite, in an impatient vigilance for the hour when the signals were to be given.

At three in the morning the first musket was fired, which was the signal to prepare for the assault; the second was at four, which was the signal to form; and the third, at five, which was the signal to assault. The six columns of land troops, and the three columns of the fleet, instantly approached the town.

The weather, which throughout the night had been clear and serene, became gloomy and foggy till nine in the morning. All the columns marched against the town in the best order, and in the greatest silence; and the Turks did not fire a gun till the Russians were within three or four hundred paces of the town; when they were saluted with a very quick fire of case-shot, which did great mischief.

The now approached the deep moat, where the water was in some places up to the shoulders, threw their fascines into it, passed over them, and raised the scaling ladders against the ramparts, some parts of which were so high, that it was necessary to fasten two ladders together, although five toises long; and, as in many places the besiegers could not do this with sufficient expedition, they assisted each other, and, with equal alertness and address, climbed to the top of the ramparts by means of their bayonets.

At eight, the Russians were masters of the place on the side of the water, as well as on that of the land. The assault was then at an end, and the contest commenced in the interior of the town, in the streets, and in the public squares. Nor was there an open spot where men could engage that was not the scene of combat. The Turks defended themselves with the most desperate courage, and availed themselves of the windows to annoy their invaders.

There remained only to be taken one large stone platform, very strongly fortified, and several chanas, stone buildings, constructed with great strength, which were filled with people, and defended by cannon. Though defended with a most obstinate courage, they were all taken, with prodigious slaughter.

The unfortunate Seraskier, Anduslu-Bacha, having retired into one of these chanas, with two thousand of the flower of his janissaries, and several pieces of cannon, thought himself secure from all danger. But nothing was impregnable before the bold designs of Suworow, and the dauntless rapidity of his soldiers. The Seraskier and his people at length found all defence vain, and therefore surrendered to the Russians. As he wore a rich poignard in his girdle, a chasseur, eager after

plunder, endeavoured to seize it, when a janissary stood forth as the protector of his fallen master. The Russians immediately fell upon the prisoners, massacred the greatest part, and the Seraskier among them.

In the afternoon General Lacey arrived, in the middle of the city, with three battalions of chasseurs, and fell upon about one thousand men, almost all Tartars, and armed with long pikes. These Tartars were dismounted, and had precipitately retreated into an Armenian convent, surrounded with thick walls. He immediately attacked it, broke open the doors with his artillery, and entered it. The young Machsut Gheray Sultan defended himself bravely with his troops; and, after a long engagement, with only three hundred men remaining, and without any hopes of relief, he laid down his arms, asked for quarter, and was taken prisoner, with the rest of his people.

The Cossacs of the fourth and fifth columns, who had, at the same time, entered by the gates of Bender and Kilia, having advanced into the city, were assailed in the great square by a superior number of the enemy, and were completely cut off. But they were soon succoured by a battalion of Buch chasseurs, who attacked the Turks in the rear, and defeated them, after an hour's engagement.

Kablan Gheray, brother of the Khan, the bravest of the seven sultans who were stationed at Ismailow, and the same who had performed such prodigies of valour at Schursch against the Austrians, ordered an alarm to be beat, assembled his troops, and hastened to the market-place, in the centre of the town, with about two thousand Turks and Tartars, who were soon joined by a still more numerous body of the enemy, together with a considerable body of the cavalry. The sultan charged the Tschornomor Cossacs, in the most desperate manner, to the sound of Asiatic music, killed several, threw them into disorder, and took two pieces of cannon. Immediately a reinforcement arrived, consisting of Cossacs, a battalion of chasseurs, and two battalions of grenadiers of marines. The sultan was surrounded: at the same time the combat continued with fury, the Russians recovered and pursued their advantages, and the Turkish cavalry and the janissaries were destroyed with redoubled blows of pikes and bayonets. The sultan himself fell, and nearly four thousand men remained upon the spot, after the massacre of an hour, when scarcely five hundred Ottomans escaped, who surrendered themselves prisoners.

After a bloody assault, of which history affords no example, the victory of the Russians was complete, and they were absolute masters of Ismailow by four o'clock, P. M. This terrible defence, made by so many thousand Turks, had the appearance of rage and fury; and even women fell upon the Russian soldiers with poniards and other weapons. All the Russian commanders ran to meet the danger with the most heroic valour, and the soldiers fought like lions. They were engaged during six hours, without caring for the superiority of the enemy, whom they attacked without ceasing, and who incessantly surrounded them with new parties. No exertions could arrest their indefatigable activity; no danger disturbed their inflexible intrepidity. Here we should retail the numerous acts of bravery and heroism which deserve the admiration of mankind, if the limits of our plan would admit of giving a more extensive account of this assault. We shall confine ourselves to observing that, some days after, several of the Russian officers shuddered at the sight of the abysses they had passed in the night, and the steep heights they had scaled. Those among them who had been at the taking of Ozakow, could not compare the two actions; and all agreed that the taking of Ismailow was the most illustrious monument of Russian glory.

Suworow informed Princee Potemkin of the victory by this Spartan epistle: "The Russian colours wave on the ramparts of Ismailow." The prince was, at that time, at Bender, where the cannonading was distinctly heard.

Lieutenant-Generals Potemkin and Samoilow met Suworow before Bender, at the gate, where they all three dismounted, cordially embraced, and congratulated each other on this important victory.

The next day a solemn festival was celebrated on the occasion, at the church of the convent of St. John; the heavy artillery that had been taken was fired from all the ramparts, and all the generals assisted, together with the greater part of the staff and superior officers.

In this one dreadful day the Ottomans lost, by the superiority of the Russian arms, though their numbers were far inferior, thirty-three thousand men killed, or dangerously wounded; and about ten thousand, as well bachas and officers as soldiers, were taken prisoners, among whom were two hundred Tartars. Six thousand women and children, two thousand Christians of Moldavia and Armenia, and above five hundred Jews, must be added to the number.

Among the dead were six sultans, the Seraskier, and a bacha of Arnauts, both with three tails; the two governors of Kilia and Akerman; a bacha-commandant, an aga of janissaries, and about fifty bim-bachas, topschi-bachas, and others.

Among the prisoners were the Sultan Machsul-Ghiray, the governor of Ismailow, who was a bacha of three tails, and several other bachas.

On the part of the Russians, the loss, according to the official report, consisted of one thousand eight hundred and thirty killed; among whom were four hundred Fanagor grenadiers, and two thousand five hundred wounded.

The Russians attended to the interring their own dead, which was done without the city, according to the custom of their church. Many officers, whose bodies were not mangled, and who therefore were recognized, were placed in the cemetery, and Brigadier Ribopierre received funeral honours, in the church of the convent of St. John, near General Weiffman, who had been buried there in the first war with the Turks.

It is worthy of remark, that of so large a garrison as that of Ismailow, only one man escaped. Being slightly wounded, and having fallen into the Danube, he accidentally caught hold of a plank, on which he reached the opposite bank. It was this man that carried the grand vizier the first news of the loss of the town.

The riches captured there were of great magnitude and importance, and the soldiers made a considerable booty: the total value of the riches found at Ismailow was estimated at ten millions of piastres. Suworow, who was inaccessible to any views of private interest, abstained, according to his custom, from appropriating to himself the smallest article: he did not even take a horse. Satisfied with the glory he had gained there, he departed from Ismailow as thither he arrived.

Two days after this capture, Rear-Admiral Ribas gave a great dinner on board the fleet, and fired a salute from all the guns. Lieutenant-General Potemkin, also gave a dinner the next day, at which the young Sultan Machsut-Ghiray, and the governor of Ismailow were present. They seemed pleased, and took part in the entertainment, without suffering it to appear, whether their gaiety was the effect of surprize, dissimulation, or insensibility.

As soon as the dead were carried off, and the streets cleared, all of which had served as fields of battle, arrangements were made for the departure of the troops, and the removal of the prisoners, who were escorted by a regiment of Cossacs, that was going into Russia to winter-quarters,

by Bender. Suworow gave the command of this escort to a lieutenant-colonel of his suite, who was instructed to take care every one should be treated with humane attention.

To reduce this numerous escort, and the embarrassment of watching so many prisoners, Suworow permitted the officers to choose and keep such of the prisoners of both sexes as suited them, engaging at the same time, in writing, to provide for their maintenance and support, and to treat them with kindness.

A week after taking Ismailow, the general set off for Galaz, with his regiment of Fanagor grenadiers, and the rest of the troops of which his corps was composed; excepting the sick and wounded, for whom an hospital had been immediately established, within the town. General Kotusow remained there as commandant with his four battalions of Buch chasseurs, two regiments of infantry, and four regiments of Don Cossacs. The other corps drew off towards Bender to go into winter-quarters.

Shortly before the assault, an Austrian officer brought a letter from the Emperor Leopold to Suworow, but he laid it aside without allowing himself time to read it, so entirely was he engrossed with his arrangements for the attack. This was the emperor's answer to a complimentary letter from Suworow on his coronation. He also received, soon after his arrival Galaz, a letter from his friend, the Prince of Cobourg, expressing the greatest pleasure at this great victory, and pointing out the great importance of the capture of Ismailow to the house of Austria: an observation which was soon confirmed by the impression this news produced at Sisto, where the conferences were interrupted for several days, and occasioned by this event the greatest confusion.

In the month of January, 1791, Suworow went to Petersburg, where the empress received him with the most distinguished marks of satisfaction. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Preobraschenski guards, and the empress ordered a large medal to be struck in gold and in silver, in commemoration of the important victory which the general had obtained.

CHAP. XII.

His Journey to the Frontiers of Sweden.

THOUGH the King of Sweden had, in the preceeding year, signed a treaty of peace with Russia, yet the war with the Turks not being yet terminated, the ministers of foreign powers endeavoured to stimulate Sweden to a rupture with Russia. Their endeavours, however, did not prove successful.

Suworow, who was appointed to the command of the troops in Finland, received from the hands of the empress orders to inspect the frontiers of that province, and to furnish a plan of fortification. In less than four weeks he returned, gave in his report, and soon after set off again to superintend the works, which he had himself suggested.

The Prince of Nassau-Siegen, chief admiral of the fleet, stationed off the coasts of Finland, had obtained permission from the empress to go and join the French princes on the Rhine, to serve against the French revolution. At his departure, therefore, Suworow had the command both of the fleet and of the land-forces.

They amounted together to twenty-five thousand men. The fleet consisted of eight rowing frigates, six chebecs, a bomb vessel, a yacht, one hundred gun-boats, and nine floating batteries; carrying in all

eight hundred and fifty guns. They were commanded by Admiral Traversoy, and Major-General Herrmann.

In 1791 and 1792 a part of this fleet wintered in the southern ports, and the rest in the new port of Rotschershalm, on the frontiers of Sweden. But, during the summer, a fleet of vessels sailing, came to cruise in the offing of those seas, and a part of the squadron of rowing vessels kept in shore.

The great tower of Neuschlott happening to blow up, shortly after the peace with Sweden, and Suworow being appointed to take measures for repairing it, he substituted in its place a large bastion calculated for horizontal fire.

He erected on the banks of the Kymen, which washes the frontiers of Sweden, the small redoubts at Parla and Utti, the forts of Ostinoi and Likola, and the fortress of Kymen-Gorord. The latter covered, towards the land, the fine harbour of Rotschershalm, which is formed of several islands, and is not commanded on any side. These isles are well fortified; and on a sand-bank at some distance in the sea, which is remarkable for its stone tower, called *Gloria*, there are sixty cannons of very large calibre; and the harbour, in all parts, is defended by nine hundred pieces of artillery, of different sizes and construction.

When Suworow returned to Petersburg, the empress said, on receiving him, "You have made me a present of a new port." But her imperial majesty did not confine her munificence, in acknowledging the zeal of her subjects, to flattering expressions, calculated as they were to inflame it.

Peace was concluded with the Turks in December, 1791, by Count Besboreldo at Jassy. Prince Potemkin had died in the vicinity of that place a few months before.

By this treaty of peace, the Porte ceded to Russia the important town of Oczakow, and all its district, to the Dniester. This loss was very severely felt by the Grand Seignor; who, far from expecting to make such a sacrifice, had flattered himself with the hope of retaking the Crimea.

But, as it too often happens, though peace was made, the embers of war were not extinguished. They were kept alive by the humiliating reflections of the Divan; while the court of France hoped to blow them into a flame, by the insinuations of its minister Sémonville, who promised the Porte, for the next year, a large fleet, and a considerable body of troops.

It was, therefore, necessary that Russia should take some measures for the security of its new frontiers. Suworow was accordingly dispatched thither, at the end of the year 1792, and received the command of the troops in the three governments of Catherinoslow, the Crimea, and the province lately conquered to the mouth of the Dniester. He established his head-quarters at Cherson, where he remained for two years.

During his residence there, he received a letter from the empress, on account of the rejoicings made for the peace.

Count Alexander Basilowitsch.—"The day on which the peace is celebrated, recalls to us your signal services and exploits. We accordingly present you a diploma, signed by our own hand, which contains an enumeration of the different acts of zeal, and of valour by which you have constantly distinguished yourself in the course of your long and glorious career. In testimony of our confidence in your discernment and equity, we transmit to you a military order of Saint George, of the second class, with which you may decorate him whom you shall judge most worthy of it, from his bravery and his talents.

At the same time, we send you a ribbon of your order, and a ring, as tokens of our Imperial good-will. CATHARINE."

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1793.

The ring and the ribbon, which was enriched with diamonds, were valued together at sixty thousand roubles.

CHAP. XIII.

War in Poland in 1794.

FROM 1792 to 1794 no political events called forth Suworow to signalize himself by military exploits: an interval, during which he enjoyed the sweet of repose, at Cherson, on the utmost borders of the Russian empire towards Turkey. Yet to him this repose was but another species of activity, though somewhat less fatiguing than the stormy occupation of war. He often reviewed the troops under his command, and made them go through their various manœuvres; he traversed the Crimea to inspect the fortifications of that province, and to put the frontiers in a respectable state of defence; and, in the spring, distributed over that country a part of the troops, which had passed the winter in the interior of Little Russia, and on the confines of Red Russia.

At the same period, all the fleet, which was at his disposal, and commanded by Rear-Admiral Ribas, weighed anchor, in order to cruise off the mouth of the Danube. Suworow went to Cherson, and inspected the new fortifications, erected under the direction of Colonel de Bolant, in the provinces lately conquered from the Turks, opposite Bender, and on the banks of the Danube and the Black Sea; and had the satisfaction to see that great progress had been made. He stayed several weeks at Oczakow, and intended frequently to renew his visits to the frontiers, had not his presence been speedily required to a distant scene, where the power of his arms was not less renowned.

After the Polish confederation of the 3d of May, 1791, a second, as is well known, took place at Grodno, under the protection of the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia. In April, 1793, at the close of this congress, the Polish troops dispersed over the Ukraine entered into the service of Russia, and were divided under the commands of various Russian commanders. These troops, the General-in-Chief Prince Dolgoruckow, and Count Ivan Saltikow had successively under their command in Red Russia. At first they conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, although there was little ground to rely on their docility; but when the insurrection of Poland broke out Cracow, and Warsaw became the theatre of so many bloody scenes, their fatal influence speedily manifested itself, and at length a mutiny broke out in the beginning of April 1794. The light-horse regiments of Zitomir and Constantinow were in the environs of Norvoi Mirgorod, and amounted to nearly 15,000 men. They took up arms during the night, penetrated into the general's quarters, seized the standards and drums, and then fled to Bialacerceltew. Only three hundred and forty men, together with all their officers remained behind. Major-General Daskow harangued them, and kept them to their duty: the rest pursued their way as far as the Polish frontiers, and joined the insurgents in Lithuania.

A few days after, Bohlinski's brigade of cavalry, which was 15,000 men strong, in the neighbourhood of Kamieniecki, followed their example. They marched off with their brigadier, and all their officers, traversed Jambol, Moldavia, the Austrian line, and Galicia, without meeting with any obstacle, and effected a junction with General Kosciuzko

near Cracow. The same conduct was speedily adopted by Brazlaw's brigade, which was at Pikow. There now only remained a few men, with most of their officers: all the rest went by Polesce into Lithuania, and there was every reason to fear, that the remainder of the Polish troops might be equally disposed to desert.

Soltikow had indeed distributed among them various Russian corps which were under his orders; but when the greater part of the Russians, under the command of Lieutenant-General Derfelden, marched into the interior of Poland, there remained no farther means of restraining these troops. Towards the middle of the following May, Suworow received orders to proceed, by forced marches into Red Russia, with a corps of fifteen thousand men, and to disarm all the Polish troops in that province; Count Soltikow being ordered to do the same in that of Lialaw, to prevent their junction with the rest. Suworow's corps consisted of thirteen thousand men, and he was furnished with field-pieces, besides those belonging to the regiments.

He now took measures to disarm and disband, as speedily as possible, all the Polish troops; and for this purpose gave the necessary orders to the generals under his command.

All the troops set forward, the same day, from different points. Suworow was at the head of the column that marched from Balta towards Titeow. He had under his command General Schewitsch, the General Islinief, and Brigadiers Lewaschow and Iseiw. His corps consisted of ten battalions, ten squadrons, and eight hundred Cossacs, with a company of artillery, and twelve pieces of cannon. Major-General Lewaschow marched along the left bank of the Dniester, distributed the eight hundred Cossacs along the cordon, from Jaorlik to Mohilow, to cut off the retreat of the deserters, and with two battalions and six squadrons, disarmed six companies of Polish artillery at Thomaspol, and at Krema, fifteen miles from Balta. Brigadier Stahl with two battalions, and ten squadrons, marched to the right from Oliopol to Sznila, Czyrkas, Lisianka, and Bohuslaw, where he successively disarmed nearly one thousand men of cavalry and infantry, and one thousand five hundred in the latter place, who formed the brigade of Nestrow.

On approaching Titeow at day-break, Suworow sent forward General Islinief into the city with ten squadrons, and followed him with the rest of the troops. Islinief entered with his sabre in his hand, and made himself master of the principal guard. It consisted of one hundred men, who immediately laid down their arms; and the rest, who were at different posts, or distributed in the environs, amounting to one thousand men, surrendered within three days. The Russians treated the brigadier and other officers with friendly attentions.

There had been detached on the preceding evening, and there were sent, that very day, from Titeow, several divisions under the command of Schewitsch, Polemanow, and Iseiw, to disarm the Polish troops at Sokolowska, Ruschin, and Pohrobize. Colonel Count Elmpt remained at Titeow with two battalions and a squadron to occupy that place and terminate this operation. Suworow marched the next day against Olodarka, where the brigade of Podoli was disarmed in the same manner as at Titeow. He staid there some days, waiting the return of the detachments, by which his corps was extremely weakened. In the meanwhile all the reports of the officers under his command announced the complete success of the measure. Leaving Colonel Prince Schakhofskoi with two battalions, a few Cossacs, and all the field-artillery, at Olodarka, he marched eight miles farther with one thousand cavalry, who had joined him, to Biala-Cereltew, where was the brigade of Dnieperow, which was the most turbulent and at the greatest distance. It consisted

of one thousand seven hundred men. Before he marched, he received advice, that they were inclined to fly. He therefore ordered the regiment of hussars, of Oleopol, to watch them, so that they were unable to escape; and, in the space of two days, they were disarmed without resistance. When this measure was completed, Suworow distributed his troops in various places at Thomaspol, on the Dniester, at Czeczelnik, Titeow, and Bohuslaw, to maintain the public tranquillity, and to keep the provinces, newly conquered from the Turks, in subjection; the intentions of the Porte not being perfectly clear. The greater part of his corps posted itself under the walls of Niemerow, whither he went himself, after having settled every thing at Biala-Cereltew, where he caused many manœuvres to be performed.

Before he returned to Biala-Cereltew, he paid a visit to Field-Marshal Romanzow, at his estate of Taschan, near Kiow. Here Suworow wept as he embraced the grey-haired hero, under whose command he had so often fought, even at the time when he was lieutenant-colonel. He dined with him, and they did not separate till after a conversation of several hours relative to the peculiar situation of Poland and the general state of affairs.

CHAP. XIV.

FROM the time of the Polish insurrection at Cracow, and of the bloody battle of Warsaw, when the Russians, after a considerable loss of men, had retired to join the Prussians at Zakrorzim, various detachments of Russians had skirmished and engaged with the Polish insurgents at Cracow and Sandomir, with alternate success. At Zakrorzim, the Russians and Prussians gained a great battle against Kosciuzko. Under the walls of Schelm, Lieutenant-General Derfelden gained an important victory over Saconschick, and took a great many prisoners, with a part of his artillery. At Wilna, the Poles had the advantage: many parties of them advanced into Courland, the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and the high roads unsafe. The Prussians, commanded by the king in person, and the Russians, under Lieutenant-General Baron de Fersen, were continuing the siege of Warsaw; and, as the troubles were spreading more and more, every thing seemed to indicate that the war would be prolonged for years.

Circumstances requiring more vigorous measures, and more rapid operations, Suworow received orders to march with as many troops as he could collect, and to advance into the interior of Poland. In consequence of this, he immediately sent the necessary orders to the various commanding officers of detachments. He appointed Warkowiz, on the new frontiers of Poland, as the rendezvous of all these corps, and set out from Niemerow on the 14th of August, 1794. His whole corps then consisted of eight thousand men, under Generals Potemkin, Schewitsch, Islinief, and Brigadiers Polemanow, Stahl, and Iseiw. On the 8th day his corps arrived at Warkowiz, forty-two miles from Niemerow, and in six more at Kowel, which is eighteen miles from Warkowiz. Incessant rains had made the roads extremely bad, and rendered the fords of the rivers difficult to pass. Some Cossacs had, however, been sent forward to render the passage more practicable. At this time they received news of the siege of Warsaw being raised, on account of the insurrection of South Prussia, whither the king was sending his troops. General Fersen, who had separated himself from him, endeavoured to gain the right bank of the Vistula. General Burhawden made a junction with him at Kowel, at the head of his corps, as did that of Ge-

neral Markhow, which was posted four miles further, forming together seven battalions and twenty-two squadrons, with eight field-pieces. Thus Suworow's corps amounted to twelve thousand men, one quarter of which were necessary to cover the baggage, and supply the various detachments.

He now received advice that the Polish General Sirakowski was under the walls of Kobrin, and therefore immediately began his march, without beat of drum or sound of trumpet, ordering the soldiers not to sing, but to preserve a profound silence.

The next morning, at day-break, the Cossacs of the van-guard met the first party of Poles, consisting of two hundred horse. An engagement ensued, and very few of the Poles escaped. The Russians took twenty-five prisoners, including an officer, and the rest were cut in pieces.

This affair took place near the small town of Divin; from the inhabitants of which the Russians learned, that, at Kobrin, four miles farther, there were five hundred Polish infantry and cavalry. Some prisoners, who were at the same time brought in, confirmed the fact, and added, that this corps was Sirakowski's vanguard.

The generals were of opinion to temporize a little longer, that they might procure more certain information; but Suworow determined to march directly against Kobrin, and only deferred his departure a few hours, to refresh the horses.

In the evening he went to the camp of Brigadier Iseïow's Cossacs, which was half a mile within the woods, where he had a conversation with him, and took a short repose on some straw before a fire.

The Cossacs, to the number of eight hundred, set forward at midnight. Brigadier Stahl followed them with ten squadrons of horse chasseurs to support them: the rest of the cavalry followed at some distance, and after them the infantry.

He now went forward with Iseïow and a party of Cossacs from the Don, and arrived at night at an inn kept by some Jews, within a mile of Kobrin. Here they dismounted, and made various inquiries relative to the news of the country, and the number and description of the troops at Kobrin. "It is said," replied the Jews, "that Sirakowski's corps, consisting of 20,000, has marched from Brzescia, and are expected tomorrow. A party of cavalry and of infantry are already arrived on the other side of Kobrin." Thither Suworow resolved to march, and attack them at day-break. He therefore immediately sent forward the Cossacs, who got sight of the fires of the Polish camp, so as to be able to appreciate their strength. The Cossacs soon met the advanced posts, who challenged them; but, after the third call, the Cossacs fell on the Poles with the greatest fury. The enemy had three hundred men cut in pieces, and lost sixty-five prisoners. About fifty men only escaped. By six o'clock the engagement was over; and at nine the infantry arrived.

Suworow was obliged to stay at Kobrin to make some indispensable repairs, and to wait the arrival of the bread and baggage waggons. He accordingly suffered his troops to take some rest. The next evening an officer of the Cossacs took a Polish cavalier, who declared, "that Sirakowski had arrived within two miles of Kobrin, near Krupezize, with a body of 16,000 men, and that it was his intention to penetrate much farther; that he expected, indeed, to meet with the flying troops of General Burhawden and De Markow in the environs, but that he still imagined Suworow to be near Warkowiz, and that he had only learnt his true march when he arrived at Krupezize." The Russians passed that night on the look-out under Kobrin, having behind them their baggage, covered by Cossacs, together with the regiment of Smoleuski.

Suworow waited for their arrival; but, as they did not appear, he marched against them before break of day, to the distance of a mile, where he found a very advantageous position, which was calculated to draw them on. The Cossacs advanced, and here and there encountered the Polish horse belonging to the advanced posts, with whom they skirmished. They brought in some prisoners, who said that Sirakowski had at first intended to attack the Russians, but at length determined to wait for their attack. The whole corps, therefore, began to march, passed the little river of Muchavez, and at nine o'clock was but half a mile from the enemy. The fire of the Russians soon silenced some Polish pieces of cannon, which were mounted in a house in front of the marsh; and the enemy hastened to withdraw their cannon by a bad bridge which crossed the marsh. A part of the Polish cavalry retreated to the right, towards a very thick wood, as if to take the Russians in flank. To prevent this, Suworow detached General Islinief with Pereiaslaw's regiment of chasseurs; but he was unable to cross the marsh. The Polish cavalry returned to join this corps, and Islinief in like manner wheeled about.

A cannonade then began on both sides; and Suworow gave orders for the attack. Immediately the infantry began to march in two columns, under the orders of Major-General Burhawden, and passed the marsh in spite of the greatest obstacles, and under the continual fire of the enemy. Nothing could stop the progress of the Russians. Some made use of beams and planks, which they laid on the marsh. Others proceeded by their own unassisted efforts. Of all the artillery they could only pass four pieces of cannon belonging to the regiments, which the soldiers carried on their shoulders. The rest were left behind under an escort. Three squadrons of hussars and the Cossacs passed at the same time, with the infantry on either wing. As soon as the troops had passed the marsh, they formed, ascended the little hill, and marched with loud cries against the enemy, who received them with a heavy discharge of case shot. The Russians only fired a few musket shot, and fell upon the Polish lines with the bayonet. Sirakowski's corps defended themselves with obstinacy, but were thrown into disorder, and lost a great number of men. Some of them fled to the convent of Krupiezze, where they were pursued and cut to pieces. Sirakowski now began to think of his retreat: he formed a square of three close columns, flanked it with cavalry, and gradually retired. During these transactions, four regiments of Russian cavalry arrived from the right wing, under the command of General Schewitsch. Thus the cavalry of the two wings fell at once on the enemy's columns, which were already in full retreat. The enemy now suffered a new loss of a considerable number of men. It was now five o'clock, it was growing dark, and it was impossible to pursue them any farther.

It is not easy to decide which is entitled to the greatest share of our praise, the extraordinary valour or uncommon vigour of the Russians. It was not three weeks since they had left Niemerow, in which short space of time they had performed a march of eighty German miles, or a hundred and sixty French leagues.

CHAP. XV.

A LITTLE before midnight, the whole corps was in motion to advance in pursuit of the enemy; but all signals and cries of war were prohibited. They halted four miles from the place where they had been keeping watch, and rested four hours. The whole of the road was

covered with dead horses, the Polish baggage having fled by that route ; but Sirakowski retreated with so much precipitation, that he arrived by ten o'clock the next morning at Brzescia.

From Bulkow, where the Russian corps had halted, it arrived in the evening at Teischin, which is three miles further, and a mile from Brzescia, where it encamped, in a bottom covered by small hills, on the banks of a small river. Here the soldiers dressed their victuals in ditches, and with small fires, to avoid attracting the attention of the enemy, who often sent out patrols, but these did not come close enough, and they only perceived a party of Cossacs. The obscurity of the night enabled Lieutenant-Colonel Iwaschow, with an escort of about twenty Cossacs, to risk going on a reconnoitring party, near Brzescia, in order more especially to discover the fordable parts of the Bug, as Suworow was determined not to pursue the direct and beaten path.

At two in the morning the corps began to march in the greatest silence. It was divided in two columns. All the cavalry went to the right with the Cossacs, and the infantry to the left with two companies of grenadiers who were escorting the field artillery. The night was very dark ; yet they passed two fords of the river Muchavez, which indeed was not very deep, but of which the second sinuosity, being very marshy, was difficult to pass. They were still half a mile from the Bug, and before they arrived at it they heard the tocsin of all the convents and the bells of Brzescia, announcing their unexpected and dangerous approach. The terrified inhabitants now rushed in crowds into the churches, and implored the divine mercy on their knees. In the meanwhile the Russian corps advanced with redoubled activity, and, arriving at the river, crossed it without impediment, and hastened to form on the opposite bank. General Schewitsch had the command of twenty-five squadrons on the right flank. The General, *pro tempore*, Islinief commanded thirteen squadrons and the greater part of the Cossacs on the left flank ; General Burhawden had the command of the infantry in the centre ; and in the midst of these was all the field-artillery, consisting of fourteen pieces of cannon. Lieutenant-General Potemkin was at the head of the corps immediately under the orders of Suworow.

The Polish General being persuaded Suworow could only arrive at Brzescia by the direct road, had formed a battery of two pieces of cannon on the bridge over the Bug, with a strong battalion to defend that passage, and hence imagined himself perfectly secure in his position. But as soon as he perceived the Russians passing the Bug elsewhere, he hastily struck up his camp, and taking a new position, put himself in battle array, and appeared determined to wait with intrepidity for the attack.

Suworow ordered General Schewitsch to attack the left wing of the enemy with the cavalry of the right wing ; and immediately the whole line began to advance. The Poles did not wait for their arrival, but suddenly formed into three close columns, with their heavy artillery both in the van and in the rear. Each of these columns had nearly thirty men in front and an hundred in depth. They were sustained by divisions of cavalry, and began to retreat to the right in perfect order.

Islinief received orders to advance in full gallop, with the squadrons of his left flank and the Cossacs, against the columns, which he speedily reached. The ground was sandy, very uneven and intersected with ditches. Islinief charged the first column near a wood, where they had a ravine of considerable depth before them ; at the extremity of which was a broken dyke. The hussars attacked the column on its flank, and the carabineers in front. The latter were received, on coming out of the ravine, with a discharge of case shot from four guns, and left many of

their men and horses on the field. They returned, however, three times to the charge under the orders of Colonel Tekutief. At length they succeeded in breaking the column, great part of which was cut to pieces.

The cavalry of the right wing pursued the enemy and turned to their right. In the meanwhile, the line of the infantry was constantly advancing, and four battalions of chasseurs followed the cavalry of the left wing, on the skirts of the wood, under the orders of General Burahawden. The two columns which had not been attacked, had made a manœuvre behind the former, and had moved behind the village of Kosroschin, half a mile from their last position. They there occupied a very advantageous eminence, where the first column, which had been beaten, endeavoured to join them. The Polish General ranged his columns in battle array, and seemed determined to stand firm, and wait the event of the battle. His new position was uncommonly excellent. His front was covered by the village, and his right wing by a thick wood, where he speedily raised a masked battery of eight heavy pieces of cannon, which he supported by two battalions of chasseurs.

Being much too weak to attack the enemy in this position, Islinief was obliged to wait for a reinforcement. But as soon as the Polish General perceived the battalions of chasseurs come galloping towards him, he retreated. Two columns went to the right towards the wood with intention to traverse it, and the third took the left towards the same wood in order to cover the masked battery, which General Islinief threatened to carry. The Russians were received with a discharge of case shot and musketry, and experienced a rigorous resistance from the column, which defended itself in a desperate manner; for, of three thousand men, of whom it consisted, and a party of cavalry that supported it, there were very few that asked for quarter; almost the whole of them being cut to pieces in the ranks.

In the meanwhile the other column was engaged with a few squadrons, and as soon as the attack became general they experienced the same fate as the former. More of them, however, escaped, because this column had time to disperse, while the others were defending themselves. But although they made the greatest possible efforts to save their artillery, as they had done at Crupezize, they lost six field-pieces.

At the same time, the cavalry of the left wing approached the masked batteries in the woods, which they carried under a dreadful fire of case-shot and musketry. They then advanced, without losing a moment, against the column that threatened to attack them, and which was already annoying them with cannon. A very obstinate engagement now took place, but the Russians broke through them, the cavalry fighting with the utmost fury. Almost the whole column was defeated, and the greater part of the cavalry who should have supported it, saved themselves by flight.

The four battalions received orders to cut off the retreat of the small remains of this column, to prevent their gaining the wood with their four pieces of cannon; and as soon as this order was executed and the cannon taken, the battalions pursued the rest of the fugitives, who were also endeavouring to gain the wood. In this situation the enemy had no resource but to fly to the village of Dobrin in the road to Warsaw. Their cavalry soon followed their example, and endeavoured to save themselves beyond the bridge across the marsh by the village. But Islinief dispatched the Mariopol light horse, with all the Cossacs to prevent this manœuvre, and the four battalions of chasseurs flew thither so rapidly, that they arrived there almost as soon as the cavalry. They then began to cut the dyke and the bridge, of which they scattered the fragments; and thus, with the exception of a few who passed before their arrival, the

remainder, not being able to engage in this marsh, were obliged to retire to the village.

Till this time the artillery had scarcely been employed, and every thing was decided by the sabre and the bayonet. A few hundreds of the cavalry still endeavoured to fly across the marsh, but both they and their horses were drowned, or fell under the fire of the chasseurs from the side of the marsh.

This battle, which lasted six hours, happened on the 8-19 September, 1794, and is one of the most extraordinary victories that was ever obtained: for of all the enemy's troops, which amounted to thirteen thousand men, viz. ten thousand infantry, three thousand horse, and four hundred scythe-men, three hundred only escaped, with the five hundred prisoners. Sirakowski and Krasinski fled to Warsaw.

CHAP. XVI.

THE Russians had not long been encamped at Brzescia when certain news was received that the corps of Lieutenant-General Derfelden was at Slonim. Suworow sent him orders to leave that place, and to attack Makranowski at Grodno, where he then was with a corps of regulars amounting to two thousand men, and four thousand armed with scythes. Prince Reppin as oldest general in chief, to whom Derfelden was subordinate, was apprised of this disposition, and approved it.

Twelve miles from Brzescia, and half way to Warsaw, was a corps of two thousand Poles near Selza commanded by Knœschewitsch, who had begun his march with a view to form a junction with Sirakowski; but hearing of the defeat of Brzescia, he returned to Selza. Kosciuzko, who was then at Warsaw, was informed of the fate of Sirakowski. He therefore set off in haste to confer with Knœschewitsch, and commanded six thousand men to follow him, giving them orders to encamp near Loschiz, four miles from Selza, on the road to Warsaw. The troops of Knœschewitsch received orders to join him, and these six thousand men took a very strong position under the command of Sirakowski.

The same day, Kosciuzko went to visit Makranowski at Grodno, and gave orders to all the divisions of the troops of that canton to join him. But the march of Derfelden, as will hereafter appear, prevented this union of the Poles from taking place. Kosciuzko stopped only four and twenty hours, and departed the next day for Warsaw.

After the siege of this place had been raised, Lieutenant-General Fersen had advanced three miles on the Vistula, where he passed some days, to cover the rear guard of the Prussian troops that were retiring. He afterwards advanced two miles higher as far as Gura, to pass the Vistula there, but found no boats. Thus he was obliged to go to Warca, where he with great difficulty procured some small craft. This rendered the passage of the river Bielz very difficult, and he afterwards went to Kosiniza, which is four miles farther. There he halted, took the necessary measures for passing the river, secured boats for carrying over bread, and sent to buy anchors and cordage at Savistof which is twenty miles higher up the river.

Agreeably to the positive orders of Kosciuzko, General Poninski occupied the right bank of the Vistula, opposite Fusen, to oppose his passage, and frequent cannonades took place on both sides with heavy artillery, but without doing much mischief. On the other hand, Fersen made various manœuvres to deceive the enemy, and to make them believe he intended to pass the river at Pulawa, six miles above the position of Kosiniza. But he remained there a fortnight till every thing was ready to effect his passage.

Kosciuzko had formed a plan to attack the Russian troops which Suworow commanded before Brzescia, at the head of the corps of Sirakowski, posted near Lochiz, which he was to reinforce. He proposed at the same time that Makranowski should attack them in the rear with a considerable body of troops, consisting of all the divisions of infantry dispersed over Lithuania.

Suworow's corps was now considerably diminished, and he was totally disabled from undertaking any enterprise on account of the number of prisoners and cannon which he had to guard. He resolved, therefore, to relieve himself from this embarrassment by removing them to Warkoviz under the escort of two companies of grenadiers, with an incomplete regiment of fusileers and four pieces of cannon, five squadrons of light-horse, and an hundred Cossacs, under the command of Brigadier Wladischin: a detachment from Kiowie had orders to meet them to relieve the escort from Warkoviz to Kiowie.

The necessity of providing for the subsistence of the Russians by contributions from the countries through which they passed required numerous detachments, as swarms of Poles infested that quarter. On the other hand, half the Cossacs were advanced on the road to Warsaw to procure information, and the rest were employed in foraging in the country. Hence, the effective number of Russians encamped before Brzescia was reduced to five thousand men.

Brzescia was not only the centre of all these operations, but it was also a rich granary, from which Warsaw was principally supplied with provisions. That capital had indeed found some resources at Lublin as long as the Polish troops occupied it, but now nothing could be expected from that district, nor from the neighbourhood of South Prussia; every thing having been consumed during the siege of Warsaw or carried off by the Prussians and Russians in their retreat. In this district the insurgent army had levied great numbers of recruits. Each family was obliged to furnish a foot soldier, and every three families an horseman equipped and mounted. Such were the advantages of which the insurgents were deprived by Suworow's position near Brzescia. This consoled him for his being reduced almost to a state of inaction in this important post, where he remained four weeks till he could concert his final measures with Generals Derfelden and Fersen. Notwithstanding the arduous circumstances in which he was placed, General Suworow was determined to attack the first body that should press him too close, and to attack them one after another, in case they should present themselves in separate bodies to take him in the rear.

Immediately after the taking of Wilna by the Russians, the Polish Colonel Grabowski retreated from that district, with two thousand men and eight field-pieces, into the government of Minsk, which was a dependency of Russia. Major-General Knorring ordered about a thousand men to march against him, under the command of Prince Ziziano. The revolutionary committee of Warsaw having ordered all the Polish commanders, who were nearest to the Russian frontiers, to enter the territories of the empire, in order to make that the seat of war. Grabowski had already advanced fifteen miles beyond the frontiers. He exacted contributions wherever he passed, had levied a thousand recruits of scythe-men, and endeavoured to excite the inhabitants to revolt. But this manœuvre was unsuccessful. Prince Ziziano overtook him, and found him encamped in an angle, surrounded with a very thick wood, and the river Abrutsch in his front. Ziziano found means to turn him, presented himself in front on the other side of the river, and immediately sent him a summons. The Colonel surrendered together with his troops,

who were sent to Kiowie, and Ziziano returned to Grodno; from which place he sent a report of this event to Suworow.

The General had ordered Brigadier Iseïow to send forward some parties of Cossacs as soon as possible towards Warsaw. They went half way thither by single platoons, and one of these parties charged the advanced posts of a piquet of the enemy at Lukow, ten miles from Brzescia. The prisoners declared that the corps of Sirakowski and Knœschevitch, to which they belonged, had departed three days before from Loschiz, and that they were encamped six miles from Warsaw. The Cossacs, animated by their success, were continually venturing to advance; and about an hundred of them attacked in the night a Polish Colonel, who was posted with an hundred fresh recruits in a castle at Selischze. This was the intrepid Colonel Wasurinski, who, although the peasants had apprised him of the approach of the Cossacs, would not desert his post. The Cossacs, finding the gates of the castle shut, raised them from the hinges with levers, and penetrated, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, into the court, where they fought above an hour, with sword and sabre. At length, the Poles being almost entirely defeated, the Colonel with a few of his men, who remained, took to flight, retreating through a postern gate, where he mounted his horse: but the Cossacs, according to the custom of that nation, surrounded the castle, and perceiving their intentions, began to pursue them. The Colonel was on a very swift horse, and it was with great difficulty he was overtaken. He would not, however, ask for quarter, and died, fighting bravely, under the pike of a Cossac. Not one of his little troop escaped.

In the neighbourhood of Selza the Cossacs took a courier, dispatched by Makranowski to Kasciuzko. The substance of the letter he carried was:—"That in conformity to the deliberations of Grodno, he had assembled all the detachments dispersed over Lithuania; that he had marched with them against Bielsk, fifteen miles from Grodno, on the road to Warsaw; and that he had posted a division, commanded by Wavroschewski, under the walls of Plerka, on the frontiers of Prussia. He added that some parties of Russians, which he imagined belonged to Derfelden's corps, had appeared within two miles of him. He concluded by asking Kosciuzko, as commander-in-chief, for orders relative to the final operations." This letter was dated the 18th of September, 1794.

At the time when this letter was on its way to Brzescia, Suworow received the report of General Derfelden, giving an account of his march from Slonim to Grodno, in conformity to his orders. On his arrival at Grodno, the vanguard of Valerian Zubow had taken a hundred new recruits prisoners. They had also found a few hundred measures of flour and biscuits which had been distributed to the troops, as also a number of uniforms. Derfelden added, that he was waiting for the arrival of Ziziano at Grodno, where he proposed to leave him, and to proceed with his corps to Bialacereu.

We left General Fersen under the walls of Korniza, from which place, communication not being secure, no news from him had yet arrived. At length on the 28th of September, the Austrian General Harnoncourt informed Suworow; that Baron de Fersen had sent him word by an officer, that he had thrown a bridge across the Vistula on the 25th of that month. A few days after, a Polish officer was brought prisoner to Suworow, and gave him the agreeable news of the defeat of Kosciuzko at Matscheviz, eight miles from Warsaw, and twenty from Brzescia, with all the particulars.

The following are the details taken from the report of this memorable action, which had so great an influence on the fate of Poland.

Kosciuzko, as we have already said, had concerted with Makranowski to attack Suworow's corps before Brzescia at the same time in the front and in the rear. He was therefore in momentary expectation of the arrival of Makranowski at Bielsk, where he was to have a conference with him, relative to their final measures. He had chosen a position near Lukow that he might be at hand to march against Brzescia, and at the same time attack Baron de Fersen, in case he should be able to cross the Vistula. Poninski had informed him that the smaller division of the Russian corps intended to effect a passage at Kosniza, and the greater at Pulawa; and the next day he informed him that a part had already passed near Kosniza; and Kosciuzko, having no reason to believe that this was the whole body, marched without delay against the village of Okrscha, which was about seven miles from the post he occupied. Besides of the 8,000 men of Sirakowski and Knoeschewitsch, Kosciuzko had near 2,000 fresh recruits, which increased his corps to 10,000 men.

When he arrived at Okrscha he discovered his mistake, and to remedy it, immediately sent orders to Poninski to join him with the utmost haste; for he perceived, he could not avoid coming to an engagement, as Poninski had suffered himself to be deceived.

In fact, Baron de Fersen, perceiving that the enemy had fallen into the snare, relative to the manœuvre of a battalion of horse chasseurs towards Pulawa, and had marched thither; immediately threw a bridge over the Vistula, at the very spot he had before occupied. He had already sent forward two battalions of chasseurs on rafts supported by six squadrons of horse chasseurs and six regiments of Cossacs, who swam over the river, to scour the opposite bank, and form a tête-de-pont: but he was three days effecting his passage, on account of the baggage and artillery. The success of this manœuvre corresponded with the wisdom of his arrangements.

His first step was to reconnoitre the country: and Kosciuzko, who had in the meanwhile arrived, and whose camp was at the distance of a mile, removed in the course of the day three miles further to Matscheviz, a very advantageous position, and where he intrenched himself.

Baron de Fersen having satisfied himself, that Poninski had not yet formed a junction with Kosciuzko, resolved to attack him the next day. He therefore dispatched General Denisow at dusk with four battalions, ten squadrons, and all the six regiments of Cossacs, together with eight pieces of cannon, by a by-road, half a mile long, through the woods and marshes, to attack the left flank of the enemy. Fersen himself began to march at midnight with the right wing divided into two columns, composed of fourteen battalions and thirty-three squadrons, together with thirty-six field pieces, under the command of Major-Generals Kruschow, Donnaow, Rackmanow, and of Brigadier Bagregon, and immediately proceeded to Matscheviz.

He arrived at day break in front of the enemy's lines; at the very moment when Denisow was beginning to engage, and immediately attacked the front of the lines with drums beating. His troops, animated, rather than fatigued, by a nocturnal march of great difficulty along marshy roads, by which the centre had been much incommoded, conducted themselves with their accustomed valour.

Kosciuzko, thus assailed and surrounded on all sides, defended himself with the greatest obstinacy till one o'clock, when no further hopes remained, and the fate of the battle was wholly decided. Six thousand Poles remained upon the field, and sixteen thousand men were made prisoners, among whom were Generals Sirakowski, Kosciuski, Knoeschewitsch, and nearly two hundred superior and staff officers. All their artillery also fell into the hands of the Russians, and only fifteen hundred

men, who traversed the woods of Warsaw, escaped. The Russians lost eight hundred men, and had fifteen hundred wounded.

Kosciuzko, who commanded this body, and was also General in Chief of the Polish insurrection, had exposed his person during the whole of the action; but having at length made a desperate effort with the weak remains of his cavalry, he was obliged to save himself by flight. But although his horse was extremely swift, he was overtaken by Cornet Philipiuko of the Charkow light horse, a subaltern officer, and a few Cossacs. He had already received two wounds of a sabre, one in his neck, and the other in his head, when a Cossac called out to him to ask for mercy; and being enraged at his not answering, wounded him in his back with his pike, which caused him to fall from his horse, in a state of insensibility; and as they did not know him, he would infallibly have been killed, had not the Cossac been restrained by one of his officers, who told him he was the Commander-in-Chief; upon which he was removed to a neighbouring convent. In his pocket they found a small loaded pistol, of which it was easy to guess the object; but being senseless, he was unable to use it. He was attended with great care, and sometime after removed, by Suworow's orders, to the house of General Romanzow, near Kiowie, he being the oldest commanding officer in the Russian army; and afterwards to Petersburg.

The capture of a leader of so much importance was not the least precious of the trophies of the victory of Matshevitz, as will appear from the impression his loss made on the Poles. But before we describe the particulars, it will be proper to give a short sketch of that General's life.

Kosciuzko was a gentleman of small fortune in the environs of Brzescia. His father left him a patrimony of only a few peasants, that is to say, but a small landed estate. He was educated at Warsaw in the Royal Academy of Cadets, and made a very rapid progress, especially in the art of engineering. After passing eight years at this school, he served in the army as an officer. He then went to America, where he obtained a commission under General Washington, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of light infantry. He continued in America till the end of the war, and distinguished himself on various occasions by his bravery and talents.

When the new constitution of the 3d of May 1791 was published in Poland, he returned to his country. He successively visited Warsaw, Galicia, and other parts. And the Poles having resolved to oppose the Russian army that had penetrated into their country, he was appointed Major-General, and placed at the head of the advanced guard under the orders of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, Commander-in-Chief of the whole army. He was present at the battles of Silenzi, Tibienka, and Lublin, against the Russians, in all which he distinguished himself. Soon after these events, peace was restored. On the arrival of Cakowski, he was at Warsaw, from thence he went by Sandomir to the foot of the mountains to visit the Princess Czartorinska, who assisted him with her purse. Here, applying to the circumstances of the times those principles of liberty which he had learned in America, he began seriously to employ his mind on the revolution, which he propagated by his correspondence, both in Poland and Lithuania; and the flame of insurrection, lighted up by his means, soon began to extend itself in every part of the kingdom.

In the spring, he went by Moldavia to Constantinople, where the ministry of the Porte received him with respect. His object, however, which was to produce a rupture between that Court and Russia, was suspected and frustrated by several foreign ministers residing there. Perceiving, therefore, that his project would prove abortive, he quitted Con-

stantinople and went to France, where he contemplated the storms of the revolution, during his residence at the capital, which he quitted on the approach of winter, to return to the Princess Czartorinska. From that time he began to take large strides towards producing a revolution, which broke out in March, at Cracow, under the direction of Madelinski; and in April, at Warsaw, under the conduct of Makranowski. Hence it was that the last city fell a victim to those calamities which are inseparable from violent popular commotions. Kosciuszko, after having visited Cracow, to administer the oath of fidelity to the insurgents, came to Warsaw, where he played a conspicuous part; in which he evinced a degree of bravery and skill, that continued to the last. But even these great qualities, being employed in an unequal contest, hastened both his own ruin and that of his country.

Not only the troops were in great consternation, at the loss of their commander, but discouragement and affliction spread themselves throughout Warsaw, where the zealous partizans of the new constitution, anticipated its approaching fall. The revolutionary committee, appointed, in his place, Major-General Wavroschewski, although Makranowski and others were his seniors in command; and this general was immediately sent for to Warsaw, where the oath having been administered to him in full council, he took possession of his new command. Wavroschewski had been a week before the walls of Bielsk, when he received the news of Kosciuszko's defeat. Derfelden was six miles from him, before Bialacereteu. Makranowski, uneasy at being so near him, and fearing an attack on the side towards Brzescia, retreated to Warsaw.

Suworow no sooner heard the news of the victory of Matscheviz, than he took measures to form a junction with Derfelden and Fersen, and immediately sent them the necessary orders to that effect. Derfelden was to march from Bialacereteu, and taking the road to Bielsk and Grodno on the Bug, ten miles from his former position, to engage the enemy, should he meet him; after which he was to pass that river, and to march to Prague (or Pragua) which is a suburb of Warsaw, where General Suworow would make a junction with him. On the other hand, Fersen had received orders to go to Pragua by Selkow, Parczow, and Minzki, where all the corps were to meet.

The escort under the command of Wladischin, which had brought the artillery and prisoners to Kiowie, was now returned, and Suworow assembled around him all the detachments employed in procuring provisions and forage. Thus this corps now amounted to near ten thousand men, from which however, must be deducted two thousand, who remained behind, at Brzescia, under Brigadier Dibow, to cover the baggage. He had therefore about seven thousand men under arms, with whom he set out towards Warsaw at dusk, on 7-16. October, 1794.

CHAP. XVIII.

GENERAL Derfelden, in conformity to the orders he had received, marched immediately from Bialacereteu to Bielsk, and then to Bransk, from which place he sent a report, announcing that the enemy were retiring towards the frontiers of Russia, and that he was harrassing them in their retreat. A few days after, he wrote, that the vanguard commanded by Valerian Zubow had overtaken and defeated their rear guard, consisting of about five hundred men, who were almost all cut in pieces or taken prisoners.

In the meantime Suworow's corps had arrived at the small town of Janova, from which he sent about an hundred Cossacs, in two detach-

ments, to scour the country. At first he intended to have attacked Makranowski over against Bielsk, twenty miles from Janova; but having learned that he had left that place, he determined to cut off his road to Warsaw, by approaching nearer to him. He therefore advanced three miles farther towards Tolkow, where he was informed a body of the enemy were posted, amounting to some thousand men.

Some of the prisoners brought in by the Cossacs gave information, that Makranowski was already in the neighbourhood; that he would arrive the following night; and was to take the road to Warsaw. Orders were therefore immediately dispatched to Fersen to make an attack along with his corps before Stanislawow, because the enemy were not strong there, and Suworow proposed to wait the arrival of Makranowski at Wengrow. The event however did not turn out as was expected. The enemy did not appear, and Suworow impeded by a narrow sandy road, did not arrive till the 14th at Stanislawow, where Fersen had arrived the preceding evening, without having met the enemy in his road. Thus it was that the junction of the troops took place. That of Fersen consisted of above ten thousand men under arms, and the whole corps under the command of Suworow now amounted to seventeen thousand men.

The two thousand Poles, who occupied Stanislawow, had retired to Okonief, three miles from Warsaw. Fersen, who was to the left of Suworow's corps, was therefore ordered to attack them, and the General marched with the right wing within four miles of that place to Kobylka, where also was a party of Poles. As these troops were near Warsaw, whence they could easily draw succours, the General preferred acting with his own corps to sending a detachment. He also expected in the road to meet Makranowski, whose route from the Bug to Warsaw naturally lay by Kobylka. In order to divide his forces equally, he took fifteen hundred horse of Fersen's corps, namely ten squadrons of Smolenski dragoons and six squadrons of Charkow and Achtirk light-horse. On the approach of night the two corps, thus divided, respectively began to march in the most perfect silence.

Suworow's corps halted half way to attack the enemy at day break. Brigadier Iselow first advanced with eight hundred Cossacs, and was supported by ten squadrons of Pereiaslaw horse chasseurs.

These arrived in front of the enemy and formed. The latter were much more numerous than was expected, being ranged on two lines, with their infantry in the centre, the cavalry on both wings, and their front covered on either side by chasseurs concealed in the wood, together with some pieces of cannon. They were posted in a plain, which was a quarter of a mile across, surrounded with woods, and with several roads in their rear.

Notwithstanding the superiority of their numbers, the Cossacs and chasseurs fell full gallop on the two wings. They were received with a heavy discharge of case-shot and musketry, and their flanks in particular were annoyed by some pieces of cannon, which were concealed in the woods. After an active resistance of half a quarter of an hour, the enemy's flanks were beat in; but the infantry, who were in the centre, were not broken, and retreated in perfect order, and the wings wheeled round and formed into close columns. The chasseurs, who were in ambuscade in the wood, then also retreated with their cannon; but most of them were cut to pieces by Brigadier Stahl, who commanded the Pereiaslaw horse chasseurs.

From the beginning of the engagement, Suworow, perceiving the enemy were superior in numbers, sent orders to the cavalry, who were filing off in his rear into the wood, to accelerate their march. Upon this, the regiments immediately advancing with the utmost eagerness, the whole

cavalry arrived at the very moment the first engagement had concluded, and attacked the enemy, who were retiring towards the woods in three columns. They defended themselves bravely, the greater part of them being cut to pieces. Only eight hundred were made prisoners out of this corps, which consisted of 5000 men; and as none escaped, its fate was unknown at Warsaw for some time.

They took all the artillery of the Poles, consisting of nine pieces of cannon, and a large revolutionary flag, being the only one they had with them. The loss of the Russians was very inconsiderable.

While they were approaching the enemy, and a little before the action commenced, they perceived a numerous train of Polish waggons, under a weak escort, and the General detached against them one hundred Cossacs, and two squadrons of carabineers to support them. But before these arrived, the Cossacs were masters of the convoy; for the fifty men who were escorting it threw down their arms and surrendered. In the waggons they found bread, oats, and uniforms.

General Mayen, who commanded the corps which formed the first column of Makranowski's army, was lodged in a castle near a place where the troops were assembled: but he no sooner heard the report of cannon than he fled to Warsaw, and the twenty or thirty Cossacs sent after him were unable to come up with him.

The infantry had not been employed, because they could not come up in time, on account of the narrowness of the road, and of the marshy ground, which had been rendered more impassable by the cavalry.

The Cossacs, not contented with seeing the country scoured, dispatched some parties of them across the woods, as far as the intrenchments of Prague, two miles from Kobylka, where they threw every one into the greatest alarm; as it was apprehended the Russian troops were following them.

One of these parties of Cossacs reported, that a considerable body of Poles were under march. Upon this, Suworow immediately sent messengers to hasten the march of his infantry, which was in the rear. It was the corps of General Gorinski, consisting of seven thousand men, who belonged to Makranowski, and whose intention was to go to Kobylka, but as he heard the cannon echoing through the woods, he had no favourable idea of the event, and returned directly to Warsaw.

When this action, which had continued four hours, was terminated, all the troops assembled under Kobylka, where the camp was pitched. Fersen, who, with his corps, had marched against Okenief, did not find the enemy there. Having rested therefore a short time, he came in haste with a party of cavalry, to join General Potemkin, but when he arrived all was over. He afterwards joined General Suworow, and encamped on his left.

Derfelden arrived shortly after him, and encamped on his right. His corps consisted of eleven battalions, fourteen squadrons, and three regiments of Cossacs, amounting together to five thousand men, and was furnished with twenty-four field pieces. The whole army under Suworow now amounted to twenty-two thousand men.

The day after his arrival at Kobylka, he began his preparations for making a vigorous attack on Prague. In the meanwhile, Makranowski had arrived at Prague, before Warsaw. His corps, consisting of twenty thousand men, of whom five thousand were cavalry, and a few thousand scythe-men, together with forty-eight pieces of cannon, after having passed the Bug, had marched in three columns. The first and strongest, which he commanded in person, had passed the river near Suchozin,

under the fire of the Prussian batteries, without being detained upon their route: the second, under Gorzinski, had marched directly in the centre; and the third, under the command of Mayen, marching a mile to the left of the direct road, had been entirely defeated under Kobylka.

CHAP. XIX.

WHILE the Russian troops, encamped under the walls of Kobylka, were employed in making the principal preparations for the assault, General Suworow was meditating the plan of operations.

A Polish officer came to the camp. This was Major Muller, whom the revolutionary committee had sent, together with a physician, to take care of Kosciuzko. But this was refused, because that General was already at a great distance, and the roads not being safe, this request could not be granted without adding a considerable escort, which circumstances would not permit. It was also observed that the General was already under the care of a skilful man, and that he had all the assistance he could desire.

The officer, who was charged with this proposition was accompanied by a second physician, formerly a prisoner at Warsaw, who had been set at liberty, and who was sent to attend Count Valerian Zubow, having been previously attached to him. This generous offer was accepted with gratitude.

General Suworow received Major Muller with the greatest politeness. He kept him to dinner, and having formed a favourable opinion of him, or, perhaps, wishing coolly to overawe his enemy by the appearance of his troops, permitted him to see them at his ease in their camp, and ordered a subaltern officer to accompany him. Muller was not a little surprised at the prodigious activity of the Russians, and the immense preparations they had already made for the assault. At his return, Suworow told him he was concerned at seeing the Poles running into the jaws of destruction, by a resistance which was equally obstinate and fruitless, while it was in their power to preserve their liberty by accepting the amnesty; and if they persisted in defending themselves, they would all be put to the sword.

The Polish General in Chief, Zeionschik, who succeeded Makranowski, had given Muller, as he passed, a letter to Suworow, relative to the sending back Kosciuzko's effects. But his demand was made in so high and uncivil a manner, that the General thought proper to make him feel the impropriety of it by a vigorous answer in the following terms:

"The mad leaders of the revolt expect to bravado Russia by base atrocities. Zeionschik dreams that his new post excuses him from the rules of politeness. Count Suworow-Rymnikski returns him his Jacobin scribble. Here we want no equality or frenetic liberty. No trumpet will be received, unless it comes in the name of sincere repentance, and imploring oblivion for the past. "C. S. R."

Major Muller returned the next day to Warsaw, and carried back this reply. But in lieu of keeping it to himself, Zeionschik read it to the revolutionary committee, where it made a lively impression, and where several members of this assembly perceived, in this rigorous answer, the fate that threatened their ephemeral power; a presentiment which was speedily realized.

All the necessary measures being taken, and the preparations completed, every thing was ready for the assault of Prague. According to the information the General had received, he knew pretty well the

strength of the garrison of that suburb, and of the intrenched camp which defended the entrance of it. These intrenchments were stronger than those of Warsaw, and sufficiently extensive to serve as a field of battle. The garrison consisted of thirty thousand men.

The army began to march, at five o'clock in the morning of the 22d October, from the camp of Kobylka, in three bodies, against Prague, two miles from the place from which they set out. The troops marched with drums beating and colours flying, they arrived at ten o'clock in the morning at the appointed posts, and ranged themselves round Prague beyond the reach of the cannon.

At their approach the enemy's advanced posts remained at their stations, but the Russians attacked them with the bayonet. This excited an alarm in the middle of their intrenchments, which was heard at a great distance.

The troops encamped, and the Generals, having made all the arrangements relative to the good order of the camp, mounted their horses in the afternoon to reconnoitre. General Suworow inspected the whole camp in the evening, and passed the night there.

Towards midnight batteries were speedily erected in front of the three corps. On these two thousand men were set to work, supported by six battalions, and by five in the morning the batteries were finished. There was one of twenty-two pieces of cannon on the right wing, one of sixteen in the centre, and one of forty-eight on the left wing.

At break of day the Russians began to use all their artillery, and were answered from the intrenchment, by a very brisk fire, which however annoyed them but little. The agitation of the enemy on seeing these batteries so speedily erected, and of which there was not the smallest appearance the preceding evening, was very great.

The generals, commanders of columns, and several other officers again mounted their horses to reconnoitre, and attentively examined the points where the columns were to assemble and attack. These various places were pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel Iwaschow and Quarter-Master Gluckow of the engineers. The enemy exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent this operation, kept up a very brisk fire from their mortars, and sent out some riflemen, against whom were dispatched two battalions who repulsed them.

Suworow also went to reconnoitre with some persons of his suite, and made several additions to the plan of assault. Till the very moment when it was to begin, he passed the night at Belalenka, a small village about a musket-shot behind the camp.

General Suworow gave the word, and the musket, which was the signal of attack, was fired at five in the morning. Immediately they were all in motion, although it was then very dark. Suworow went in person and posted himself on a height, whence he might observe every thing that passed, about a werst from the outermost of the enemy's works.

The two first columns, as well as the bodies of reserve in the interval between them, were exposed during their approach to the cross fire of several batteries, namely, of that which they were attacking, of those of the small islands which were fortified on the Vistula, of those of Marimont and even of Warsaw, and, on their flanks, to a fire of case-shot and of musketry. But nothing could discourage them, and they rapidly leaped the ditch and the parapet, and fell upon the cavalry and infantry that were behind them. Brigadier Polewanow caused these two first columns to be supported by some squadrons of horse chasseurs, who leaped over the ditch, attacked the remainder of the enemy's cavalry, and defeated them with the bayonet. The infantry drove the enemy to the banks of the Vistula, penetrated into the suburb itself, pursued them from street

to street, as far as the bridge, cut off their retreat over it, killed two thousand men upon the spot, and made two thousand prisoners, among whom were several officers, and two Generals. About one thousand men, who attempted to save themselves by swimming, perished in the Vistula.

The third and fourth columns were obliged to ascend a small sandy hill, where they found great obstacles to be surmounted. Impatient to arrive, the greater part threw away their hurdles and fascines, in order to march faster over the sand, and only made use of their ladders, helping each other with their hands to pass the six lines of wells the enemy had dug.

The third column took possession of two strong detached bastions, and penetrated, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance, into the interior of the works. They had particular reason to fear the efforts of the enemy's cavalry, who put themselves in motion to fall upon their flank; but General Islinieff immediately ordered some battalions of grenadiers to form a line and attack them with the bayonet. This manoeuvre obliged the enemy to take to flight.

The fourth column took a chevalier, and an advanced fort, surrounded with a stone-wall, and their batteries, which were palisaded. These troops then immediately divided, and penetrated on both sides into the park. They leaped over the hedge and the parapet, carried five more batteries, and attacked the enemy in front, and on their flanks. Thus the enemy had two thousand men cut in pieces, and General Hoesler was taken prisoner, with twenty other officers.

There was also towards the park, a regiment of the line, composed entirely of Jews, to the number of five hundred, well armed and equipped, and on the same footing as the other Polish regiments, from whom they could not be distinguished. They made an obstinate defence, but were at length all destroyed to the very last man, except their Colonel Hirschko, who prudently remained at Warsaw.

The fifth column overcame every difficulty with prodigious rapidity, carried the batteries, and after having penetrated into the suburb, went directly by the great street, to the bridge, and assisted the infantry of the first column, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives, over the bridge of Warsaw.

The seventh column met with many obstacles. They had been obliged to set forward on the march much sooner than the other columns, to file round a marsh. They passed through two villages, formed themselves into a column, arrived at the intrenchment raised between the pond and the small arm of the Vistula, carried the three batteries, and marched on. The enemy's cavalry which had endeavoured to stop their progress, were cut off by a part of this column, and the rest were destroyed by the bayonet, or thrown into the Vistula, where nearly a thousand men perished, and five hundred were taken prisoners.

As soon as the columns were in possession of the advanced posts, and had penetrated beyond them, the bodies of reserve advanced towards the points prescribed to them, and soon after the artillery performed the same manoeuvre, supported by the cavalry of reserve, which took a number of prisoners among those who were flying.

Till this period, the columns had combated and repulsed the enemy in the great interval which separated the external intrenchments from the fortifications of the suburb, as in a field of battle. They now penetrated into the farthest of the fortifications of Prague itself, and began to make a dreadful carnage in the streets and public squares, which were deluged with blood. The most dreadful of these scenes was the massacre of some thousand men, arrested on their flight on the banks of the

Vistula. The Russians took three thousand four hundred prisoners, and the remainder were killed with the sword and bayonet, or drowned in the river before the eyes of the inhabitants of Warsaw, who, from the opposite bank, vainly stretched forth their hands to assist them.

Of the Poles, thirteen thousand men lay upon the field of battle, one third of whom were the flower of the youth of Warsaw; above two thousand were drowned in the Vistula, and the number of prisoners was little inferior to that of the killed; for it amounted to fourteen thousand, six hundred, and eighty. Of these, eight thousand were immediately set at liberty, and the others enjoyed the same favour the next day.

Among the prisoners were Generals Mayen, Hesler, and Krupinski, five colonels, twenty-five staff-officers, and four hundred and thirteen superior officers. Generals Jasinski, Korseck, Kwaschnefski, and Grabowski, were killed. Only eight hundred men saved themselves by flying over the bridge to Warsaw.

The Russians lost five hundred and eighty men; eight of whom were superior and staff-officers; and they had nine hundred wounded, twenty-three of whom were superior and staff-officers. They had under arms, at this assault, twenty-two thousand men, viz. fifteen thousand infantry and artillery, four thousand horse, and about three thousand Cossacs.

The Poles, who had been deceived by the batteries erected by the Russians, were persuaded they would undertake a regular siege. This error consoled and encouraged them the more, as the approach of winter would probably suspend the siege, and leave them in repose till the next year. The night before the assault, they had removed thirty-six pieces of cannon from Warsaw to Prague, and had only kept thirty guns on the other bank of the Vistula. This fire did the Russians more mischief than that of the intrenchments.

The artillery taken from the enemy consisted of one hundred and four pieces of cannon and mortars, chiefly of large calibre.

As soon as all was over, General Suworow gave the command of Prague to General Burhawden, who occupied it with six battalions, ten squadrons, two regiments of Cossacs, and all the field artillery, most part of which were pointed against the bridge, and the rest towards the river. A strong guard was set, and pickets stationed in the suburb and out of it, and the rest of the troops encamped round Prague, and in the intrenchments, forming a semi-circle, of which each extremity terminated at the river.

Suworow took up his station under the chevalier, without the intrenchment, near the park.

After a repast, he took a few hours' rest, on some straw, in one of the soldier's tents, and a Kalmuk tent, called Kibika, was prepared for him to pass the night.

The night was no less tranquil than the morning had been tumultuous. Only a few guns were fired from Warsaw at day-break, but the Russian artillery did not deign to answer their fire.

CHAP. XX.

THE day after the taking of Prague, some members of the Magistracy arrived there at day break with a letter from the King, and a note from the Council of Warsaw, to treat relative to a capitulation, to which Suworow returned an answer by General Islinief.

During the interval of the answer arriving from Warsaw, the day was employed in clearing the streets and squares of Prague, and in interring the dead. In the evening Suworow retired to his quarters at Belalinka, where he passed the night.

The next day at ten in the morning the same deputies returned from Warsaw to the head quarters with an answer to the propositions, which appeared somewhat suspicious, and seemed as if their object was to gain time. Hence Suworow required the deputies to return immediately to Warsaw, to obtain a more precise determination. He also delivered them some additional articles.

General Fersen was ordered to cause the division of Major-General Deniſow to pass the river at the little town of Korezew, four miles from Prague, and to go thither himself with the rest of his corps.

The object of this order was to attack the troops who should fly from Warsaw with their arms, and at the same time, in case of any treachery or insurrection in that capital, to fly thither immediately, and to attack it on the other side towards the country.

Barons d'Asch and de Buhler, who were members of the corps diplomatic, and prisoners at Warsaw, together with many others, were set at liberty on their parole, and came the same day to Suworow's camp, to offer him their warmest acknowledgements, both for themselves, and in the name of the prisoners. They returned after dinner, where their presence had a good effect, and contributed much to inspire the inhabitants with confidence.

In the night between the 26th and 27th of October, there was a great tumult at Warsaw. The troops under the orders of Wavroschewski attempted to carry away the King, and all the Russian prisoners. The ill-disposed among the inhabitants joined the military, and, spreading through various parts of the city, committed many excesses and robberies. To prevent the execution of this plot, of which they foresaw the consequences, the Magistracy ordered the people to oppose it, and to repel force by force. In consequence of this, several thousand of the inhabitants, who were obedient to the Magistracy, went to the castle and neighbouring streets, to obstruct the passage, and unanimously declared to the insurgents, that they would not suffer the King to be carried off, as his presence was decisive to the fate of the city; and that they would rather sacrifice their lives, than permit an act of violence, so fatal to the public good.

In the afternoon, Lieutenant-Colonel Hofman came to the General's quarters with some verbal commissions, and a letter from the King, requesting Suworow to postpone his entry into Warsaw for a week, that delay being absolutely necessary for the evacuation of the place.

Hofman was sent back to the King, accompanied by Major Hossen, to communicate to His Majesty, the decision of General Suworow, who, in lieu of consenting to the delay demanded, begged the King to consider the tumult that had taken place the preceding night, and of which he was informed, as an additional motive to accelerate his entry into the city as much as possible; and declared that it should take place in two days, as well to guard the personal safety of the King, as to restore the public tranquillity.

The King of Poland listened with great attention to the report of these two officers, and acknowledged the justice of General Suworow's observations. In the meanwhile, Wavroschewski, being traversed in the execution of his designs by the resistance of the people, in concert with the supreme council, placed the authority into the hands of the King, declaring he no longer saw any means of providing for the safety of the republic. The first use the Monarch made of his power, was to leave to Suworow the choice of the day when he would make his entry into the city, promising to cause the bridge to be re-established as speedily as possible. Hofman carried this answer to the camp at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the meanwhile, Ignatius Potocki came to the camp before dinner, to renew the King's request, still to postpone the entry a week. He dismounted at Lieutenant-General Potemkin's, together with whom he was invited to dine with General Suworow.

While they were at table, Mastowski also came from Warsaw. When he was announced, the General arose to go and meet him in the anti-chamber, taking with him, Potocki, and the General, *pro tempore*, Is-linief, and shewed them into his study. Mastowski delivered to Potocki a letter, under seal, from the King, the contents of which were communicated to Suworow: namely, an unlimited power to treat on the conditions of peace.

The General was much concerned to observe so many delays and contradictions, and answered, in few words, "We are not at war with Poland. Her Imperial Majesty did not send me hither as a minister, but as General in Chief, to annihilate the army of the insurgents. I shall not enter into explanations on any subject foreign to my duty."

Mastowski immediately returned to Warsaw; but Potocki came back to table, and set off after dinner. Suworow had been advised to keep Count Potocki, who was one of the principal leaders of the revolution, as an hostage for the Russian prisoners; but he rejected the idea, saying, "why should we detain an hostage? All the prisoners will be set at liberty without it: besides it would be a crime to betray the confidence of an enemy, who is come to negotiate on the faith of an armistice."

When the suburb of Prague was quite cleared, Suworow removed his head-quarters thither from Belalinka, that he might be nearer to the Vistula, and the centre of his operations. The detachment, commanded by Denisow, had already passed the river; the cavalry swimming, and the infantry one half on the horses' croups, and the other in the boats which also carried over the artillery. The insurgents who were on the opposite banks, endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, but were repulsed, and nothing stopped the progress of the Russians.

The next morning, at day break (28 October), the same deputies returned from Warsaw with two letters, one from the King, and one from the Magistracy, requesting that the Russians would make their entry as soon as possible. They declared that their presence was indispensably necessary, on account of the intestine troubles, and the danger that threatened the person of the King; that the insurgents had gone out of the city, under arms, and had stopped in the neighbourhood, where they excited great uneasiness.

Suworow demanded of the deputies if the Russian prisoners were restored to liberty, conformable to the articles. They answered, that every disposition for that purpose was taken; and requested the General to appoint a person to receive them. Prince Labanow Rastowski was sent to Warsaw with that commission, and the prisoners were restored to him on his arrival. He at the same time informed the King that the Russians would enter on the following morning.

CHAP. XXI.

THE conferences being terminated, in conformity to the capitulation, Count Suworow made his entry into the capital, attended by his generals and the brave troops whom he had so often led to glory. It bore the appearance of a triumph. He was received on the other side of the bridge, by the magistrates of the city. The president presented to him, on a velvet cushion, the keys of the city, and delivered a brief harangue.

The General took the keys, pressed them to his lips, and then, holding them up towards heaven, he said; "Almighty God, I render thee

thanks, that I have not been compelled to purchase the keys of this place as dear as...." turning his face towards Prague, his voice failed him, and his cheeks were instantly bathed in tears.—He then cordially embraced the magistrates, and was received by the people with acclamations and every testimonial of exultation. At the extremity of the city he alighted at a public hotel, where he dined. He afterwards took a house in that part of the town which was nearest to the camp, where he fixed his head-quarters. He had also ordered Lieutenant-General Potemkin, on his entrance into the city, to go and pay his respects to the King, at the castle, and to attend to the safety of his person.

Major-General Burhawden was appointed Governor of Warsaw.

A new and very affecting trial was now made of Suworow's sensibility, when the magistrates presented to him the Russian prisoners, to the number of thirteen hundred and seventy-six, whom he had restored to liberty, and whose lives he had preserved; for it had actually been proposed in the revolutionary committee, prior to the taking of Prague, by a wretch named Kolontay, the Robespierre of Poland, to massacre all the prisoners, and even the Poles who were suspected of being attached to the court of Russia. The arrival of the Russians, however, prevented this horrible design; though the infernal projector contrived to escape, with an hundred and fifty thousand ducats which he stole from the mint and public treasury.

When Lieutenant-General Potemkin paid his visit to the King, he was commissioned to demand an audience for Count Suworow, which was appointed on the following day. Accordingly, at ten o'clock in the morning, he set out with great ceremony, and accompanied by his guard, to go to the castle. On his arrival he was received with great ceremony; the King embraced him, and conducted him to his cabinet, where they remained together upwards of an hour. This conference, however, produced an arrangement that the written negotiation had not settled. It was agreed on the representations of General Suworow, that the Polish troops, whom he always mentioned under the denomination of revolters, should lay down their arms without exception, and deliver up their artillery to the Russians.

In the course of this visit, the King requested Suworow to restore an officer to liberty, who had been his page, when the General replied, that he might command the liberty of five hundred, if it was his majesty's pleasure. The King, accordingly, dispatched his Adjutant-General Gordon, with Suworow's order for the restitution of the prisoners; and, as they were not particularly named, he took all the superior officers, to the number of three hundred and seventeen; and among them General Mayen, who has been mentioned in a former page. Gordou, however, to complete his number, brought along with him several inferior officers and soldiers. The General returned in the same manner to his hotel.

Lieutenant-General Potemkin was charged with the commission of bearing to the Empress, at Petersburg, the official relation of these important transactions.

CHAP. XXII.

WARSAW was at length in a state of submission and tranquillity, and entirely in the power of the conqueror.

Besides the troops which had been left at Prague; the corps of Lieutenant-General Potemkin occupied the interior of Warsaw, and extended as far as Willanow: that of General Derfelden repaired to Mari-mont. That of General Fersen was proceeding to complete the operations, and had set out to overtake the Polish troops which had retired from Warsaw, to compel them to surrender their arms.

They were supposed to amount to thirty thousand men, with a very formidable artillery, and were commanded by General Wavroschewski, the intimate friend of Kosciuzko. His intention was to penetrate with this corps into Galicia.

The first division commanded by Hedroitsch, which quitted Warsaw prior to the arrival of the Russians before Prague, consisted of two thousand infantry, four thousand men armed with pikes, and fifteen hundred horse. They had with them twenty-five pieces of cannon.

The corps of Dombrowski and of Madalinski, the same which had excited the troubles in Southern Prussia, amounted to eighteen thousand men, with twenty pieces of artillery.

A party commanded by Prince Joseph Poniatowski, was posted at Sachorzyn, to the number of two thousand five hundred, with seventeen cannon; and a detachment commanded by Oscharowski was composed of fifteen hundred men, with ten cannon.

On the 30th of October, Prince Joseph Poniatowski sent an officer to the King, to inform him that the troops were desirous of surrendering their arms to General Suworow, and that they implored his clemency. The General accordingly ordered his former declaration to be repeated, that he should grant protection and security to all who should submit. He also promised that the commander, officers, and nobles, should have permission to retain their arms.

The King returned this answer to his nephew; but before he could receive it, he had been attacked by the Prussian forces, which were encamped near him, who had dispersed his troops, and taken some hundred prisoners, with all his artillery.

The detachment of Oscharowski, without waiting for any answer, or promise of pardon, laid down their arms and dispersed. The Cossacs brought their artillery to Warsaw.

On the following day, Major-General Horschowski was dispatched to Warsaw by General Hedroitsch, with a dispatch addressed to the King, containing propositions similar to those of Prince Joseph; this officer returned immediately with the same answer, but before his arrival, Hedroitsch had formed a junction with the corps of Madalinski at Dombrowski, which had been already joined by the Commander in Chief Waroschewski. But as the Russian troops had effectually prevented them from fulfilling their first project of retreating into Galicia; they suddenly changed their plan, and turned towards Novemiasto, on the road to Cracow, with the design of invading the district lately conquered by the King of Prussia. But the Russian troops pursued them with that vigour and rapidity, that, at length, after various attempts and exertions to escape the enemy, a considerable part of the Polish army surrendered, and the rest, with all their arms, horses and artillery, followed their example.

Thus the Polish army, being dispersed, disarmed, or reduced to submission, there only remained the royal guard, and three hundred soldiers for the service of the police. The artillery and stores were sent to Kiowie, and the Russian troops entered into winter quarters.

CHAP. XXIII.

SUCH was the close of this glorious campaign: the career of General Suworow, the wisdom of his measures, the distribution of his forces, the undaunted character of his operations, and the progressive continuance of his successes, are dazzling proofs of the superiority of his talents. But though it may be said, with truth, that these great qualities

were manifested in all his enterprises, in this last campaign he seems to have surpassed himself. In a short time after, the fate of Poland was decided by the late partition of a kingdom, whose name is no longer found among the nations of Europe; and which, in a former age dictated laws to Russia.

The unexampled promptitude of this expedition was appreciated, as it deserved, at Petersburg. The Empress herself wrote to Suworow, to announce to him his well-earned advancement to the rank of Field-Marshal. But he, ever faithful to his religious principles, did not receive his new dignity, till he had demanded the benediction of the church.

On the eve of this ceremony, an extraordinary messenger arrived from Berlin, who brought him, as a testimony of the particular esteem of his Prussian Majesty, the Order of the Red and Black Eagle.

In a short time after, the Emperor sent him his portrait enriched with diamonds, which were estimated at fifty thousand crowns; and the jewels that adorned his Batoon of Field-Marshal, were considered as of equal value. The Empress also presented him with an estate of seven thousand peasants of both sexes, in the district of Kobrin, the scene of the first battle he gained in this campaign.

The Field-Marshal passed a year at Warsaw. The King had left it at the beginning of the year to reside at Grodno. But the departure of the court was succeeded by a great concourse of officers of rank and foreigners of distinction, who came to visit the illustrious warrior.

In the beginning of autumn, the Field-Marshal reviewed the whole army under his command, which consisted of forty-eight battalions, a hundred and twelve squadrons, and fourteen regiments of Cossacs.

Towards the end of the year, he returned to Petersburg, in consequence of orders he had received from thence. Her Imperial Majesty received him with the most distinguishing marks of regard, and ordered him to take up his residence in the palace of Taurida, where he was served by the officers of the court. During the three months of his residence at Petersburg, the Empress appeared to have no greater pleasure than in manifesting her high esteem for him; and the whole Court followed the example of their Imperial Mistress.

He was now appointed to the command of the army, which consisted of eighty thousand men, in the governments of Brazlow, Wosnenski, Charkow, and Catharinaslaw, and he accordingly repaired to fulfil the important duties of it. He fixed his head-quarters at Tulezin, in the castle of Potoka, on the banks of the Niester. In the autumn he made a tour of general inspection of the whole army; and on his return, gave orders for its entering into winter-quarters.

After having run with a gigantic stride this vast career of glory, thick sown indeed with obstructions, but producing a continual harvest of laurels, from the frozen banks of the Vistula to the burning sands of the Black Sea, this illustrious warrior was called to the command of the Austro-Russian armies in Italy.

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